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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New York Fights Bold Racket

German Refugees Seek Homes

U. S. Industry Leaves the Red

Japan Backs Golfing Cabinet

California Is Just Different

Jerusalem Bans Hitler Attack

NEW YORK CITY begins a vigorous fight to end a poultry "racket" costing city housekeepers $16,000,000 a year. William Fellows Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Public Markets, explains the astonishing graft being worked through the markets, which is characteristic of that in other American cities. Country poultry-raisers from Maine to Virginia have been compelled to deliver their poultry in coops worth $2 at the factory for which they must pay $1 rental each time. Each coop is used about 1500 times in a year. Poultry handlers are forced to buy their feed from the racketeers at 50 cents a bag above market price. Two previous attempts to rout the politically intrenched racketeers have failed—Mr. Morgan is determined to throttle a national leech.

¶ Germany's 60,000 refugees from the Nazi régime are not finding speedy adoption elsewhere. James G. Macdonald, High Commissioner for Refugees, learns that negotiating new homelands with many nations requires skill and patience. Governments are thoroughly sympathetic toward these "Staatenlos," or stateless people, but they hesitate to add to their own unemployed ranks with refugees. France is a willing corridor, but cannot absorb them—Somehow, somewhere, the humane world can and will.

¶ American corporation ledgers witness the swift magic of red figures turning to black. Full returns for 1933 show that industrials as a group got out of debit color and into the credit. Rails almost made the switch from loss to profit. Utilities, which alone of this trio showed a profit in 1932, again had earnings above expenses to distribute. Standard Statistics Company reports that 701 corporations in the three groups show an increase of 195 per cent for 1933 over 1932. These set the new slogan for American industry—Verily, we veer out of the vermilion.

¶ Japan's Imperial Diet overwhelmingly defeats a motion to express lack of confidence in Premier Makoto Saito. The small Kokumin Domei Party offers the motion on the grounds that while Japan suffers Cabinet members take joy rides and play golf. The Diet resents the imputation that these things are frivolous or unnecessary—Auto and golf clubs are essential tools in modern statesmen's equipment.

¶ American farmers have now been paid $200,000,000 in compensation for adjusting farm production. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace says other programs will bring the amount to $850,000,000. Vast purchasing power, he points out, is being extended to farmers through wheat, corn-hog, tobacco and other payments. He calls this adjusting production to the realities of demand. But many persons are vaguely troubled—They believe the "realities" involve finding ways to utilize, rather than to smother, natural production.

¶ Southern California growers wonder what to expect from the warmest spring in 20 years. While Middle West and East were wrestling with an abnormally harsh winter, the citrus growers of the Los Angeles domain set out smudge pots three times instead of on 25 or 30 nights as usual. With East and Middle West now fighting overflows from ice-jammed streams as winter goes, Southern California sees almonds blossom a month ahead of the schedule. Consummate California simply insists on being different. Its March roars in like a lamb—So that it can roar out like a butterfly.

¶ Jerusalem booksellers are warned by the Assistant District Commissioner not to handle the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror." The sensational volume on mistreatment of Jews is barred in Palestine upon protest of the German Consul-General under an ordinance forbidding the defamation of foreign princes. Disappointed readers, however, have opportunity to make a virtue of necessity by remembering an admonition that once rang in their region—They can ignore the book, not because they have to, but by way of returning good for evil.

¶ The Rochester, Minn., school board changes the name of a school to honor a janitor who served it for 37 years. Central Grade School becomes Harrison School to commemorate the faithful and uninterrupted service of William F. Harrison, who retires at 72. Generations of affectionate children, now grown up, believe it only fitting that honor should thus come to their friend "Bill." And in the light of certain recent political disclosures the action really does seem natural enough—School janitors were shown to be getting pithier pay than school principals.

Finds Lost Sheba?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

André Malraux

French Explorer and Author Who Believes He Found Ancient Kingdom

French Aviators Plan Return Trip To Sheba Capital

Mysterious Ruins Held to Be Lost Biblical City Will Be Explored

PARIS, March 10 (AP) — Two French aerial explorers prepared today for a return flight to what they believe is the ancient capital of the glamorous Queen of Sheba.

Within the next few days, the two—M. André Malraux and Capt. Corniglion Molinier—hope to retrace their hazardous course over desert wastes to the site of the discovery they reported Thursday. This time, however, they plan to land. They hope to enter and explore the long-sought, mysterious city, instead of merely circling overhead in their plane.

In a message to the Air Minister, telling of their plans, M. Malraux, author and archæologist, failed to give the exact geographical location of what he believes is the ancient capital.

M. Malraux merely said they had found the "legendary city" on the north boundary of the great Arabian or Ruba-El-Khali desert, the most desolate in the world.

It was indicated that the city which the explorers said they saw and photographed from the air—with "20 towers or temples still standing"—is about 1000 miles southeast of Jerusalem on the west side of Arabia.

The two were heard from by telegram from Djibouti, French Somaliland. They have established a base there.

The position of the "lost city" reported by the French airmen lies within a region traversed by Capt. Bertram Thomas, noted British explorer, in 1931. Captain Thomas was the first white man to cross the desert region which native tribesmen call the Empty Quarter. His course ran almost due north from Dhofar on the Arabian Sea to Doha on the Persian Gulf. In the course of his 900-mile camel "voyage," Captain Thomas reported passing the ruins of an ancient city. Authorities admit the likelihood of finding other buried cities in the Ruba-el-Khali.

Was It Sheba?

PHILADELPHIA, March 10 (AP)—Dr. Leon Legrain, professor of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania, said yesterday that Captain Molinier and M. Malraux, the Frenchmen, undoubtedly found a "lost city," but it remains to be determined whether the city is in the land of Sheba.

Reading the dispatch which the aviators sent to Paris, Dr. Legrain said the location given appears to make it geographically impossible for the city to be of Sabean antiquity.

Price War Cuts Cost Of Lamp Bulbs in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 10 (By U. P.)—A price war on electric lamp bulbs has started in Chile, accompanied by charges of Soviet Russian dumping, and demands for a higher tariff.

The ordinary United States-made lamp bulb has been selling at retail here for about 4.50 pesos. At the official exchange price this would be approximately 45 cents, but at the price of "bootleg" pesos about half that amount. Recently the market has been flooded with Soviet-made lamps at 2.50 pesos.

Protest was made by the Chilean Glass Works, Ltd., which petitioned for increased duties, having recently announced that they would start producing electric lamps here to sell for 2.50 pesos each. Soviet factories now announce that they are prepared to market a bulb in Chile for 1.50 pesos, which local glass people say is below cost of manufacture. The superintendent of customs has recommended to the Government that no tariff changes be ordered until the Chilean factory is in actual operation and qualified to supply most of the national demand.

Students Strike in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., March 10 (By U. P.)—A general strike of 5000 university high school students began here March 8, protesting a new law which transferred election of student representatives from the student body to the dean and president. There were no classes or examinations.

Party Barriers Crash In Drive To Crush Crime

Leaders Join Move to Put Massachusetts' Police Under One Head

Boston Mayor Acts

Backing of 850,000 Persons Is Expected When Plan Goes Before Legislature

Party lines have fallen in a rush of new recruits to the army supporting Governor Ely's plan for the centralization of state-wide police authority. Headed by Mayor Mansfield of Boston, a group, including Mr. James Jackson, Mr. Carl A. Terry, and Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, yesterday joined the vigilantes' move which early this week directed its energies at constructive legislation to solve the state's crime problem.

"Whatever argument there may be against centralization of power in different branches of government," Mayor Mansfield said, "they certainly do not apply and cannot apply . . . . to the problem of police protection."

Mr. Jackson, former State Treasurer, said:

"Changes are difficult to consummate . . . but public officials not willing to be progressive and sympathetic to new suggestions are doing much to discredit our representative form of government."

"The attention of both the Governor and the Attorney-General," Mr. Terry, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said "has been directed toward these conditions, and they have made strong recommendatiohs which have been strengthened by the efforts of the press. This is indicative of the nonpartisan impetus behind this movement for coördination of the police system, with which I am in entire sympathy. . . ."

Reference to opposition by local authorities is based on action of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association which warned the Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs that its members would fight any move to restrict their powers.

Officials of the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety, whose plan is to be introduced next week to a joint session of the Legislature by Governor Ely, announce that representatives of organizations including 850,000 persons have been asked to pledge their support to the movement. Already local branches of the committee are being formed.

Japanese Queries In China Held Hint Of Fresh Invasion

PEIPING, March 10 (AP)—The United States legation took a hand today in Japanese inquiries concerning American mission properties in North China which have aroused apprehension concerning the safety of Peiping.

American missionaries in North China were informed by the legation that if any Japanese agents come asking details about mission properties, the missionaries were to send questioners to the legation, where the situation would be handled.

Missionaries quoted a Japanese agent going by the name of Araki as saying that Japanese army leaders wanted information about American holdings "in order to avoid damaging these properties in the event that the Japanese army found it necessary to come south of the Great Wall in the near future."

British Trespass Alleged

HONG KONG, China, March 10 (AP)—The People's Foreign Affairs Committee of southwest China appealed to the Nanking Government today to take action on charges that British troops have trespassed in Yunnan Province.

The committee charged that on Dec. 19, 2000 British soldiers entered the Penghung district and were remaining there covering mining activities.

The Government was urged to demand the withdrawal of the troops and to negotiate for settlement of problems involving the two countries.

Monitor Radiocast Later On Saturday Evenings

Today and every Saturday thereafter, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," transmitted regularly over Station WBZ, will be radiocast at 8:45 o'clock, eastern standard time, instead of the former time of 5:15.

This later period should increase the distance over which the Monitor's radiocast can be heard. WBZ operates on a frequency of 990 kilocycles or a wavelength of 303 meters.

Rasputin Verdict Appealed

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—An appeal was filed on behalf of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company, Ltd., yesterday against the £25,000 (normally $125,000) damages awarded Princess Irena Youssoupoff in her libel suit because of the film "Rasputin and the Empress." The judgment was awarded last week, when notice of appeal was given.

On That Trip to See for Herself

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt Lands In Cuba

Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell (Left) and Mrs. Roosevelt Chatting With Cuban Officials As They Land From the Pan American Airways Plane "American Clipper," on Which the President's Wife Is Making Her Own Inspection Tour of the West Indies.

She lunches with the girls in a factory here; she visits some of the poorer homes there. Housewives greeted her in many places yesterday by holding aloft cuts of pork—meat given them by the Federal Government.

Throughout, she is persisting in her demand that her trip, for a study of economic and social conditions, shall be as informal as possible. She turned down a formal welcome planned for her by an "Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Club" at Fajardo. There also she asked police to disperse soldiers who stood on the highway at attention.

Trucks and Boats Need Regulation, Eastman Declares

Federal Coördinator of Transportation Would Extend I. C. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10—Extension of the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to cover water lines and motor carriers in order that it may properly coördinate the whole transportation system of the nation was recommended today to Congress and the President by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation.

Mr. Eastman's report was the second of a series in which he is discussing the need of further federal transportation legislation. The first report favored government ownership as the best solution of the transportation problem, but held the present time not ripe for the adjustment. Subsequent reports will discuss public subsidies to various forms of transportation, labor conditions and the protection of the public safety and convenience in the use of the highways.

In deciding that further regula-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Rising Barometer of Business Backs Administration's Hope Of Substantial Spring Gain

Steel Continues Upward Curve and Department Stores Show 16 Per Cent Increase—Air-Mail Crisis Furnishes Overtone at Washington

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10—With the air-mail crisis as its overtone, capital developments today pressed ahead on a wide front.

Again the most interesting development to the man in the street is probably the rising business barometer. Weekly figures yesterday showed a sound moderate rise all along the line; more details are available today, and surveying them Administration leaders consider that everything is ready for the substantial spring gains they have been eagerly awaiting.

¶ ¶ ¶

Steel and Department Stores: Two bigger straws in the wind are not to be found, and steel production follows an almost unbroken, though moderate, upward curve, now standing at 46 per cent of capacity, which is the highest since last August. But department-store sales are the most interesting—at least, to the Joneses. The increase over a year ago amounts nationally to 16 per cent—despite price increases. That, however, is only the national average. In wide sections of the country department-store sales are far above this figure.

Purchasing power, apparently, is returning on a geographic basis! Federal Reserve Banks report the following increases in their 12 districts: Dallas, 38 per cent advance last year. Atlanta, 37 per cent. Chicago, 32 per cent. Cleveland, 29 per cent. S. Louis, 24 per cent. Kansas

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Chicago Girls Paid Better Under NRA Than Ever Before

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Girls in the most poorly paid trades, whose cases have been studied by the Y. W. C. A. here, are on the whole faring much better since the NRA came into existence, declares Miss Winifred Frost, who conducted a Y. W. C. A. investigation among 355 girls in "sweated" industries here in 1932-33.

Some girls from the same group, members of the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A., were asked their present earnings some weeks ago by Miss Frost. In nearly every case she found some improvement in wages or conditions.

A machine operator in a housedress factory said that while before the NRA she earned at most $8 weekly for a 10-hour day, at piece work, now she earns $13 for an eight-hour day. Another girl in the same industry reported that her employers were now careful not to call her unless there was work for her to do. Formerly she spent carfare to go to the shop and often was told, "no work today."

A girl in a candy factory told that her pay had climbed from $6 a week to $13 and that she now works 40 instead of 48 hours. Another girl, employed making radios, said she now earns 40 cents an hour for a 48-hour week, in contrast to her former earning of 11 cents an hour for a 70-hour week.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Beyond Politics

Those who most congregate on Beacon Hill under the big, gold dome know that this is a year of politics approaching in importance the quadrennial Presidential contests. This will be the first time the New Deal has come directly before the voters for their approval, or disapproval, by ballot.

It may be well for the National Administration that this is so in Massachusetts, for it must never be forgotten that, Democratically speaking, this is an "Al" Smith state. The Roosevelt political sentiment here has not, until the New Deal was launched and fairly under way, been at all pronounced, so far as the President's own party is concerned.

¶ ¶ ¶

Things are different now. They are all over the country.

¶ ¶ ¶

Much May Happen

Just what big things are liable to happen in these United States politically next November and between now and that sixth day of the eleventh month of this year of grace, 1934, is what those on Beacon Hill who can see politically beyond the Great Blue Hill are thinking about much of the time.

¶ ¶ ¶

Next November, 35 states will elect Governors, 17 will elect United States Senators, and the entire 48 will elect 435 members of the House of Representatives—its entire membership. Of course, state legislatures and county officers are to be elected in many of the states.

This shows why the wind-up of '34 will be as lively in politics as the beginning of the year was, speaking in a weatherly manner.

¶ ¶ ¶

It Was Too Early

The few elections held in November of 1933 are hardly to be considered as showing anything about how the people feel about things in general and about Washington in particular. The New Deal had hardly been launched. Certainly it had not ridden any waves.

¶ ¶ ¶

Things are going to hum soon. You can hear the "dial tone" now, if you listen. Illinois holds the first

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Roosevelt Curtails Army Mail Service; Lindbergh Testifies

President's Action Prompted by Added Loss of Four Fliers—Bill to Allow Private Contracts to Be Rushed

Flying Colonel's Talk With Dern Denied to Have Had Any Bearing

Republicans in Senate and House Lead Attack on Administration's Air-Mail Policy—Limit of Salaries by Decree Denounced as Drastic

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10—President Roosevelt today curtailed the army air-mail service to prevent further loss of life along the postal skyways of the nation.

The action was taken after conferences with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, and Maj.-Gen. Ben B. Foulois.

The action was taken at the White House while conferences were occurring simultaneously between Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, on general matters relating to aviation. Neither the cancellation of commercial air-mail contracts nor possible restoration of the air-mail to commercial companies was discussed, Mr. Dern announced.

A statement from Mr. Stephen T. Early, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries announced the air-mail curtailment:

"Curtailment of air-mail carrying by the army was ordered today by the President after a conference with General MacArthur and General Foulois.

"The effect of the order will permit elimination of certain routes now flown by army airplanes; planes and personnel on necessary lines to be flown only when every safeguard humanly possible has been taken and thorough precautions to check from the standpoint of safety the equipment—all for the purpose of saving casualties, which have been far too great, despite assurances given the President that the army could carry the mail.

"It is recognized that in 19 of the 30 days in which the executive order was issued fliers have been faced with unusually severe weather, rain, snow and storms. Nevertheless the President feels that the loss of life has been far too excessive even with the hazards that have prevailed."

Plan to Rush Bill

The Administration proposes to push through as rapidly as possible the McKellar-Black bill for private flying of air mail under competitive bidding, with hearings starting next week. Under terms of the bill, some routes could apparently be handed back shortl yto private contractors, but complete transfer would not be effected for six months.

The new casualties in the army mail-carrying service occurred in three separate mishaps, bringing to 10 the total number of army fliers killed since the War Department took over flying the mails 19 days ago.

Yesterday's congressional debate was the forerunner of further argument on the subject, with Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, in the upper chamber, placing responsibility for army casualties on President Roosevelt and the House adjourning to prevent a similar attack by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts.

The new air-mail bill will award contracts for a three-year period and set maximum pay at 30 cents a mile; will limit salaries of officials to $17,500, with bonuses barred; will make the ICC arbiter of the public need for specific lines; and will give companies six months to qualify. The measure is expected to force reorganization of companies whose contracts have been annulled and drive out holding companies and affiliates as well as mandatorially remove officers who participated in the Brown contracts. In general the bill follows the recommendations made by President Roosevelt.

Salary Clause Is Drastic

The drastic federal intervention to limit official salaries to a maximum of $17,500 is one of the most striking features of the bill, and at any other time would attract the widest discussion. Never before has Government gone so far as this in limiting salaries in private industry. Even pressure on railroads for lower salaries by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman of the ICC, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, did not provide so low a maximum compensation.

The continued casualties to the army fliers, is causing deep embarrassment to the Administration. Convinced as strongly as ever, that the Brown contracts were given either unfairly or fraudulently, the Administration must nevertheless face the criticism of its political opponents that it acted precipitately in the matter.

The Administration points out that the army accidents have nothing to do with the merits of the Brown contracts. Politics is not a matter of logic, however. Opponents retort that the Administration acted hastily throughout, first in annulling contracts, second in dismissing Colonel Lindbergh's plea, and third, in turning the air mail over to the apparently unprepared air corps.

Nation Happier Under NRA Rule, Winant Believes

New Hampshire Governor Praises Roosevelt's Squareness

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Mr. John G. Winant, Republican Governor of New Hampshire, said last night that Americans under the present Administration are happier than they have been for decades "because they've at last found out how unselfish they really are."

"My own State," said Governor Winant, "is supporting the Roosevelt Administration for a number of reasons.

"First, because we know there has been no political partisanship in the granting of federal relief funds and federal jobs.

"Second, because our manufacturers have found that, though they have doubled salaries, shortened hours and hired thousands of new men, they're making more money for themselves as well.

"There are other reasons—of course. But the main reason is that the chief things the Roosevelt Administration has done to date have been square things. I speak for my own State, of course, and there he's been more than square, but I believe my State speaks for the nation, too."

The lanky, black-haired Governor admitted, during the course of his speech in Town Hall, that he was "a little weary" of being told he looked like Lincoln.

"Lincoln was so notoriously homely," he said. "Now if I'd been told I acted like Lincoln . . ."

The Governor, who recently called on the states to make the provisions of the NRA permanent by their own legislation, said he "still believed" the "capacity to produce is a good thing, despite the fact that overproduction helped dunk us in the waters of the depression."

"We have displayed amazing energies at production in the past," the Governor said. "Now we are learning that we should apply these energies to distribution rather than production in order to maintain a sane and rational balance between the two."

In answer to a question from the galleries asking if he thought "We are headed into dictatorship under the NRA," the Governor replied: "There has been no impairment of individual rights under the NRA except what I believe to be legal limitations of hiring a man at a rate less than a living wage."

Did he think no change should be made in the Administration at Washington?

"Well," said the Governor, "I would like to see a man of my own party in there."

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Things Present

Secretary Perkins and Dr. Butler debate the Child Labor Amendment, on the Editorial Page.

If your home were run as nations are run, you would soon be broke, as you will note by the second editorial.

What interest has a wife in her husband's real estate? See the second article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

Our "Tour for the Art's Sake" takes us to hill towns of Italy today. Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

The important events of the week are graphically summarized on the World News Map, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and a continuation of "With the Inventors."

Diversion of Power Earnings Impairs Municipal Ownership By Preventing Plant Repairs

Comparison of Two Towns in Massachusetts Shows Wide Variance in Service—Success in Utilities, Public or Private, Hinged on Men

In Iowa, 115 cities and towns have discarded public ownership of electric plants in favor of private capital during the last decade. This proves that municipal control is subject to heavy abuse. Some of these defects are spotted in the sixth article of this series on public utilities.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Biting into or around the territory of the great electric power corporation feeding Greater Boston are more than a dozen municipally-owned plants, some buying current from private business, others generating their own power, the rest doing a bit of both.

Reading is one depending wholly on private enterprise for electricity, buying power wholesale and then selling it at lower rates than the parent company charges its own customers.

Peabody is counted among the "lost sheep" in the municipal fold. In wandering away from the path of wise management, it is said to have turned so much money over to the city for tax relief as to leave nothing for much-needed plant improvements.

True, Peabody sells its current to the family man for something like four cents, but the service rendered its citizens leads to criticism. Last year it paid nearly $100,000 to the city for tax relief, yet the rate has climbed $10 in 10 years.

Conditions Invite Comparison

The two municipalities invite comparison. Both were faced with the alternatives: public ownership or political ownership. Reading chose the former; Peabody has not escaped the latter.

Months of wranglings, town meetings and referendums, while the labored pulsations of an overloaded power station threatened to cease and leave the town in darkness at any moment, was the crucial moment in Reading's history some years ago out of which came one of the most favorable contracts for purchased electricity ever signed by a municipality.

But Peabody decided to limp along on its own with what a recent survey calls an obsolete plant, subject to frequent breakdowns and spotty service.

While Reading turned seemingly impassable barriers into stepping stones toward low rates, Peabody is said to have taken some of the hurdles but slipped on the others. Its experience resolves itself into the oft-repeated query: "Is the city turning its plant into a business venture or operating it as an instrument for public benefit?"

Large Losses in Output

The place to look for the answer is in the effects of using plant earnings for other purposes than lowering electricity costs. Peabody is a good example.

Here, line losses or unaccounted for electricity are said to amount to 16.5 per cent of the output (Braintree's figure is 6.7). An antiquated generating plant produces power at a fuel cost of nearly nine-tenths of a cent (Braintree's is one-third of a cent).

In legal language, diverted earnings parade as "hidden taxes." In Peabody's case they are said to deny the use by the public of many devices turning housework into enjoyable channels.

Yet, over in Reading the $850,000 plant has sheared its debt to only $82,000 and proved its right to fly the Blue Eagle in its windows. Throughout the depression it has reduced its rates, paid the equivalent of a property tax on its tax-exempt business, and offered consumers electrical equipment for no more than a small monthly payment until the installation was paid for.

No Stronger Than Staff

On the trail to still lower rates, Reading pauses to look back. Burdocks of agitation, alleged weaknesses in state laws, politics and unsound policies slink into the background. Reading turns to plod on again with a deaf ear to the town-crier advocating municipal ownership as the panacea for all utility ills.

And one of Reading's town officials sums it up with: "Municipal ownership, to be successful, is a long, hard struggle—as hard as it would be to build success on private capital. It boils down to this—that utilities, privately or publicly owned, are no stronger than the men that handle them."

"If municipal ownership is the cry of the moment—something is wrong with the leaders of private industry. If private industry can meet the challenge, it can show up the weaknesses of public control."

Enforcement Code Needed

Out of Reading's experience springs the demand for a wisely drawn code or mandatory law for the conduct of municipal power business with the assurances of enforcement.

From Peabody springs the conflict of theory and motive—the theory that municipal ownership is to supply electricity at as low a cost as possible—the motive of making profit which should have no place in public control.

As the conflict grows, the point is stressed that "in the long run, the public will adhere to the system of electric supply which serves it best and at the lowest price."

Where Municpal Power Serves Massachusetts

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Widest Use Centers in Eastern Section

Dots Represent the 41 Publicly-Owned Plants. Territory of Greater Boston's Largest Private Corporation Is Indicated by Circle.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Opera, Salome.....	Leo Zollo and his	Five o'clock revue:	Pancho and his
5:15	NBC vocal duo.....	orchestra	popular program..	orchestra .....
5:30	Lincoln Glee Club....	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk..	Dell Campo, songs	Dramatic sketch..
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler...	Reports; news.....	Meet the Artist...
6:15	Gang; popular.....	Gene and Glenn..	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Musical programs.	vocal program....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Soloist; organ.....	NBC dance music.	Happy Minstrel...	Reports; news.....
7:00	The World in Review.	NBC vocal trio....	Front page Drama	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Don Quixote sketch...	Voice and piano...	Script act.....	congregation ....
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	After Dinner Revue	Dance music.....	Organ; soloist .....
7:45	speaker; orchestra..	NBC violinist.....	Monetary talk.....	Local dance music.
8:00	"The Background of	Dramatic sketch..	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	American Art".....	Talk; Dream Hour:	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	Singing Club.....	U. S. Marine Band	talk; sketch; or..	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Monitor Views News..	Talk, W. R. Hearst	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Sammy Liner and	House Party; solo-	Philadelphia Orch.	Getting the News.
9:15	his orchestra.....	ists; trio; orch..	Alex. Woollcott's	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Paige's Orchestra;	Dance music.....
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	vocal groups....	Reports; news....
10:00	Local dance music....	Saturday Night	Program from and	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Reports; sport review	Dancing Party;	to Little America	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	Kaltenborn talk...
10:45	program from Chi-	Robert Ripley....	Reports; music....	Guy Lombardo &
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; music..	Yankee News Serv-	his orchestra....
11:15	folk dance music....	NBC dance music.	ice; reports.....	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul Whiteman	"One Man's Fam-	Catherine the	Hugh Connor and
11:45	and his orchestra....	ily," sketch.....	Great, sketch....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ and reports....	Trinity Church....	Temple Israel.....	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Gordon Quartet....	Choir and organ..	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists.....
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Concert orchestra,	Religious period,	Melodies of Italy...
1:15	mixed chorus.....	Will Dodge, con..	with speakers,	native program...
1:30	Youth conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ensemble	from New York...
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists.....	Gems of Melody..	soloists; trio....	soloist .....
3:00	Frances Langford;	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra....	his orchestra.....	Local dance music	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club;	Utilities talk.....	Orchestra, Ar-
3:45	orchestra	Coe Glade; orch.	Tenor soloist.....	turo Toscanini,
4:00	Terhune dog story...	John B. Kennedy..	The Rev. Charles	conductor; Deems
4:15	studio speakers....	Vee and Johnnie..	R. Coughlin, ad-	Taylor; soloists;
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	organ and Schola
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.....	Cantorum .....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.....	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums.
5:15	Fosdick; music....	NBC music	his orchestra....	Civil War Drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Vocalists; pianos..	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	Time, sketch.....	"Gems"; talk.....	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Vladimir Horowitz;	Religious period,	Reports; news....	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York...	Crusaders' music.	Studio recital.....
6:30	W. Van Hoogstraten,	Salute program...	Street of Dreams.	Organ recital.....
6:45	guest conductor.....	Popular vocal.....	Family Theater...	Time and news.....
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Go-Round; pop....	Martin Orch.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater...	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra....	musical program.	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch..	choir; organ.....
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Fred Waring and	Local dance music.
8:45	ton, announcer.....	vocal sextet.....	Pennsylvanians ..	Dramatic sketch..
9:00	George Cohan; Rev.	Rekov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	elers; orchestra.....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	dation; recital...
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"....
9:45	Salon Orchestra.....	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news....
10:00	Reports; organ.....	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	Black Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	Child Drama.....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	John Charles	Reports; music....	Ernest Hutcheson,
10:45	L'Heure Exquise.....	Thomas; orch....	Dance music.....	pianist; orch.....

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—dramatic sketch.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Library of Congress Musicale: London String Quartet.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
7:50 WAAB, "The State Housing Problem," Thomas Niland.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Carlos Gardel, baritone; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: Senator Clarence Dill, Senator from Washington.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ANNINA" (Shubert). Première of Rudolph Friml's new operetta, with Maria Jeritza. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—"Coming Out Party," with Alison Skipworth, Frances Dee and Gene Raymond. On the stage a collection of world's fair entertainers. 10:32 a. m., 1:39, 5:04, 7:45, 10:43.

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc." A French production, with Marie Falconetti. "The Private Secretary." A German musical film, with Renate Muller. Reviewed yesterday. 1, 3:36, 6:15, 8:50.

STATE—"Looking for Trouble," with Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie as telephone "trouble shooters." Also a Charlie Chase comedy. 1, 3:10, 5:35, 7:40, 9:55.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. This light-hearted, but at times thrilling, entertainment begins its third week at this theater today. Miss Colbert begins by diving off her father's yacht, and ends by marrying a newspaper reporter after they have met on a night bus. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:30, 9:40.

ORPHEUM—"Nana," with Anna Sten, the newly imported Russian star. 9:36 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN — Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday." "Carnival Capers" on the stage, with Walter Wahl. 11:16 a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:36, 10:29.

UPTOWN—Fredric March in "All of Me," with Miriam Hopkins. Also Lilian Harvey, Gene Raymond and the Piccoli marionettes in "I Am Susanne." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Mickey Mouse in "Puppy Love"; Frank McHugh in a musical comedy; dog picture; "Glimpses of Greece"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

BRANSON DE COU—"Dream Pictures." Subject, "Fascinating Egypt." Tremont Temple. 8:15.

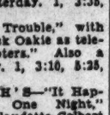
SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph P. Wagner, conductor. 8.

ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE—First of series of free concerts under auspices of West End Joint Planning Committee. Program includes symphonic music and vocal solos. 357 Charles Street. 8.

Other Events



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Chief Crazy Bull, grandson of famous Chief Sitting Bull, will appear in full tribal regalia to tell "Sioux Indian Tales." 3 and 4.

SNOW TRAIN—Leaves North Station for North Conway and Intervale, N. H., at 8:30 a. m.

M. I. T. SOCIETY OF ARTS—"Oil, the Black Gold of the Twentieth Century," by Prof. Horace T. Mann. Motion pictures, apparatus and slides will be shown in connection with the lecture. Room 10-250. 4.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Scrap the NRA," lecture by John T. Flynn. Music by Ford Hall Forum Orchestra. 7:30.

ART MUSEUM — Lecture, "Stained Glass," by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr. 3:30. Children's talk, "Chalk and Pencil," by Helen E. Cleaves. 3:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Drama and the Talkie," by Frank Chouteau Brown. One of Drama League Course lectures. 3:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler meeting at International Institute, 190 Beacon Street. Grace M. Axnive talks on "Beauty in Nature and Art." Florence W. Graves discusses "Absurdities of Nature." Music. 4.

MONDAY

FLOWER SHOW—Opens today in Mechanics Building. 2 to 10.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard speaks on "A Walk in Dickens's Land." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—John Davis Hatch Jr., assistant director of the Gardner Museum, lectures on "The New Deal in Art." 3.

JENNIE LEE—Former Labor Member of Parliament speaks on "America's New Deal—An English Woman Speaks." Meeting under the joint auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the League of Nations Association and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. In Twentieth Century Club, following luncheon at 12:30. Lecture begins at 1:30. Miss Lee also speaks at the Boston Congregational Ministers' Meeting in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—First of new lecture course by Albert Mansbridge on "An English Gallery." Subject, "The Groups in the Gallery and Their Relationship One to the Other." 8.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

primary on April 10. Our own Massachusetts and our neighbor, New York, hold primaries the last of all—Sept. 18. In Georgia the State Central Democratic Committee fixes its primary date. What the Republicans do in Georgia is usually forgotten.

* * *

Not a Bad Trait

Uneasy rests the head that wears the hat that covers the mayor of this or any other city for that matter in these days of hectic financing.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield—who, I've said time and time again, is not cruel, ruthless, heartless or anything like it—backed water last night just because he is kind, careful and full of heart. He changed his mind as any man who has much of that invaluable endowment has a right to do.

* * *

The Mayor will not fire without stint or count city employees. Even in overloaded departments, made so by his predecessors, he's decided to initiate a stagger system. Three days' work for half the force and three days' work for the other half in departments where half the force can be spared at least during the winter months.

That's being decent. It takes grim grit to make an about face but this Mayor has shown more than once that he is capable of that. He shows he has back bone.

* * *

"A foolish consistency" isn't the hobgoblin of Fred Mansfield's mind. He's shown that. R. J.

Baptists to Meet in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—About 4000 out-of-town delegates are expected to the Fifth Baptist World Congress, which will be held from Aug. 4 to 10 in this city's giant exposition halls. About half of the number, it is estimated, will come from foreign countries.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Food Rackets Cost $50,000,000 Yearly, New Yorkers Told

Commissioner of Markets Goes After Poultry Gouge to End Graft

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—The poultry racket, which collects $16,000,000 of the $50,000,000 tribute which is the estimated gangsters' annual levy on food bills in New York City, is on the firing-line of the department of markets this week following the announcement by Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan Jr., that he has instituted a vigorous investigation of the chicken gouge.

Elimination of food rackets to reduce the expense of marketing so that the consumers may get the benefit, is one of the major engagements on the Fusion Mayoralty program, and several steps already have been taken to protect dealers, farmers and housewives from the markets "chiselers."

It costs each New Yorker $7 annually to support these food rackets, statistics reveal, and few phases of marketing have escaped gang ramification. With the city's annual poultry shipments amounting to 60,000,000 fowl, or about 216,000,000 pounds, Mr. Morgan estimates that the farmer pays the racketeer at the rate of 3 cents on the pound. The poultry-raiser must pay rent for coops and for all handling and trucking, even though he does this himself.

Also, Mr. Morgan said, reports to him indicate that false weight is added to the bill, causing retail dealers to pay for more weight in birds than they actually receive. He added he was informed further that retailers are compelled to buy feed from racketeers at a figure above the market level.

"But we are going to end this racket," Mr. Morgan announced. "We already have gathered much information about it and our investigators are daily obtaining additional evidence on which we shall act."

The market commissioner has the coöperation of the poultry producers' organization who distribute in these markets and who have promised to produce the evidence of racketeering on the assurance by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that they will be fully protected from the intimidation that has previously kept them silent. The evidence of the few dealers who could be persuaded to testify in various inquiries has led repeatedly to the conclusion that the gouging had political backing.

Commissioner Morgan already has had drawn battles with the racketeers in Wallabout and Fulton Fish markets, revoking licenses of market attendants in the former and putting up the bars in the Fulton market, where it is expected the action will reduce the cost of fish by nearly 10 per cent.

New Hampshire Men To 'Work Out' Taxes

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Officials in a number of rural towns are considering methods under which property owners in arrears in paying property taxes for last year can work out their bills, tax commission officials said today.

At Gilsum, citizens will take action at the town meeting next Tuesday to consider whether those in arrears can work on roads to take care of one-half of their tax bills, both property and poll.

Ontario Official Sees Business on Upswing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Confidence that progress is now being made towards recovery in business and industry was expressed by Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the fifth session of the 18th Ontario Legislature. Payments by the province and the Dominion for Relief will be continued, but used in providing work so that the distribution of direct relief may be curtailed.

Chemistry Medal Awarded To Harvard Professor

The Theodore William Richards Medal of the American Chemical Society was awarded today to Prof. Gregory Paul Baxter, professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

The medal, bestowed biennially to natural scientists for outstanding eminence in the field of pure chemistry, is to be presented April 13 at a meeting of the northeastern section of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston.

The award this year is of particular interest because of Professor Baxter's achievements in atomic weight research, a field in which Professor Richards also won world-wide fame and for which he was granted the Nobel prize in chemistry.

Woman Flier Nears Canal

MANAGUA, Nicar., March 10 (AP)—Laura Ingalls, American flier, took off at 8 a. m. today for the Canal Zone. She arrived here last night after a flight from Mexico.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow early tonight, followed by clearing and colder; lowest temperature 16 to 20; Sunday fair; increasing northwest winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Maine: Cloudy, snow tonight and probably in extreme east portion Sunday; continued cold.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold.

Vermont: Cloudy, light snow tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow, colder late tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds this afternoon, becoming fresh, possibly strong, at times over south portion, shifting to northwest tonight, and overcast weather with snow this afternoon and tonight and possibly over extreme north portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	34	New Orleans	46	48
Bermuda	64	72	New York	28	34
Chicago	10	20	Norfolk, Va.	34	48
Denver	26	34	Philadelphia	26	36
Helena, Mont.	38	38	St. Louis	12	44
Jacksonville	46	62	St. Paul	8	18
Kansas City	14	38	San Francisco	58	80
Los Angeles	66	90	Washington	30	40
Miami, Fla.	70	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 10.
B—Maximum March 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:45 p. m., Sunday 7:06 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

Boston Snapshots

Officer Relieved of Handcuffs—A police officer visiting Quincy has had the misfortune to be robbed of his handcuffs. Local police have been asked to aid in their recovery. Of course, they may have fallen from his pocket unnoticed—but it seems more probable that they were removed by dexterous fingers.

* * *

Poems "Set to Pictures"—The form and rhythm of poetry are often amplified and given interpretative beauty when verses are "set to music." Ruth Harwood, however, attains the same end by taking her own brief poems and "setting them to pictures"—pictures executed in a peculiarly effective pen and ink technique of her own, which has a faintly Oriental touch.

When Edouard Du Buron opened his studio to the public Thursday night, as usual, guests found a number of Miss Harwood's poems and drawings hung on the walls, and later in the evening they heard her read a large number of other verses.

There is something about the sweep of movement and the symbolic forms of these pictures that seizes the attention from the first moment they are seen. They catch and ethereal-ize the spirit of each poem. In them it is easy to recognize the influence of Miss Harwood's close friend, Ruth St. Denis, and her emphasis on a "divine pattern" throughout the universe which she attempts to express in dance forms.

Miss Harwood also brought with her a copy of "Lotus Light," a volume of poems by Ruth St. Denis, which she has illustrated in her own distinctive style.

* * *

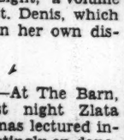
Shadows of India—At The Barn, on Joy Street, last night Zlata Llamas lectured interestingly on dancing and life in India. She showed that the religious dances of the country are in reality a kind of pantomimic narration of epic stories. After talking for a short time Miss Zlata left the stage and operated a small movie projector set up among the audience. Unfortunately the pictures were so dim that a good deal of imagination was needed to bring the slowly moving shadows to life.

At the conclusion of these pictures a strange scratching noise came from the front of the hall followed by sounds resembling "an infant crying in the night. An infant crying for the light." These turned out to be actual recordings of Indian music and singing. They were turned off in short order—until a later moment when the audience was silent.

A number of lantern slides showing Indian scenes of all descriptions were much better lighted. A feature of this part of the program was a single shining head, belonging to an elderly gentleman, which happened to catch the light very conspicuously.

* * *

They Welcome "Free Advice"—"Men who resent 'free advice' coming from friends or relations would be just as annoyed if they came to me for an interview and did not get it!" Samuel P. Allison sat with his back to the light and looked over his desk at us. We were seated in the chair occupied at "personal interviews" by students in the "School for Those Seeking Positions," at Babson Park. Mr. Allison is the director.



"Mr. Babson recognized the need of helping many well qualified men to 'sell themselves'—to get into practical contact with the business world," explained the director. "In this two months course we begin by getting the students to analyze their own assets. This gives them a detached viewpoint which makes for confidence. We then proceed to help them acquire additional assets which may be needed. Then comes study of the 'market' for ability of the type they can offer. Then methods of approaching employers. Finally we see how the best use can be made of the opportunities offered. Part of the training consists of broadcasting 'sales talks' about themselves over our own station WBSO.

"Many people have little habits, mannerisms and what not unnoticed by themselves and unmentioned by polite friends—but still things all too noticeable to prospective employers. When they sit in front of me here, I draw their attention to these things. For instance, the man who just left, spoke in an annoyingly loud tone. He had never realized it. I must have mentioned it to him a dozen times in the last half hour—and he was glad that I did!"

* * *

The school refunds the tuition cost to students who fail to locate positions—but this is only necessary in comparatively few cases. This part of the program is not emphasized, though, for it is felt that whether or not work is found immediately, the course has a permanent value in fitting students for any place in the business world.

Tricks of the Wood Handy When Deer Find Water Frozen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, March 10—Probably the best example of deer intelligence comes from the Martin Stream area in lower Somerset County. These waters, which seldom freeze, caught solidly this cold winter.

Game Warden Arthur G. Rogers, patrolling the area to investigate whether the deer were suffering would have had his suspicions aroused when he reached the stream, had he not known his business.

The warden found several holes cut through the six inches of ice. Had there been foot prints in the vicinity, it might have caused one to believe that illegal fishing had taken place, but the only tracks in the vicinity were those of deer and rabbits.

The holes in the ice had been cut by deer and kept open regularly by them. They were just big enough for a deer's muzzle and the spot proved to be the drinking place of these particular deer.

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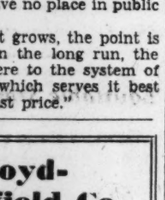

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ITALIAN	Tues., Mar. 13, at 10 A. M. Mon., Mar. 12, at 6 P. M.
SPANISH	Mon., Mar. 12, at 10 A. M. Mon., Mar. 12, at 6 P. M.
RUSSIAN	Tues., Mar. 13, at 7 P. M.

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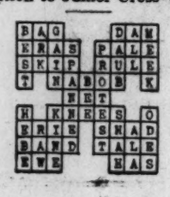

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Envoys of Colleges Review Problems In Model League

Time Too Short to Handle All Questions Fully at Harvard-Geneva

Three days is not sufficient time to settle all the complex international problems that beset the League of Nations, delegates to New England's Model Assembly decided today as they adjourned their eighth annual meeting, held this year at Harvard University.

Nevertheless at the Council meeting this morning which was broadcast over the Yankee Network, committee reports on vital League questions were presented in exact reproduction of what went on at Geneva. But while the "actors" on the stage in Sander's Theater reproduced for an invisible audience what went on at Geneva during the last year, the general assembly rallied round their particular sections in groups, highly interested in the latest news from Geneva, and forecasting League action with regard to Germany's announcement that it intends to rearm.

Discuss Opium Question

League activity in China where dozens of experts are preparing technical recommendations for improvement of education, flood control, government, agriculture and so forth was the subject of many notes passing among delegates by means of Radcliffe girls serving the Model League as official ushers and messengers.

Meanwhile the official Committee on Opium Regulation recommended that Japan urge the provinces of Manchuria, constituted as the state of Manchoukuo, to limit the opium traffic. It was decided to turn the matter over to a committee for further study.

The committee on legal and constitutional questions considered particularly Article 19 of the League Covenant which provides for reconsideration of treaties unworkable and international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Favor Amending Treaties

They advised the establishment of a permanent advisory committee to study these treaties and the internal political conditions involved, and to formulate proposals which would lead to amendment or abrogation of such treaties. Revision of the Covenant to exclude the statements affecting the Monroe Doctrine was discussed but defeated by vote of the larger powers. Separation of the League Coverant from the Treaty of Versailles passed with little comment.

The chairman of the Committee on Japanese Mandates in the North Pacific recommended Japan be allowed to continue mandatory control, but requested that she be required to make more detailed mandate reports to the permanent League Mandate Commission, particularly upon improvements made on the islands which are seemingly military in character.

Regarding the economic and financial coördination of eastern Europe, consideration was made of plans for a close economic entente in the Danubian area and formulation of a draft proposal for and by the states concerned along the lines of national economic planning. Adjustment of existing trade and exchange barriers was suggested in such a manner as to secure a harmonious economy for the area, while allowing room for a continental development of the same caliber.

Review Saar Plebiscite

The committee on German Refugees considering the problem of settling exiles from Germany in a permanent home ran into the same snags the League met with at Geneva, (1) where will they go? and (2) where are the necessary funds coming from to finance the project on a permanent basis?

Indications of greatest interest among the larger powers was exhibited when the Saar Territory Plebiscite came up for discussion. Italy through the Rapporteur presented a report on the governing commission and introduced a draft resolution regarding its re-appointment. This was accepted. As a party concerned, France urged more emphasis be placed on the duties of the council in the Saar government. Inasmuch as Germany was not present, Denmark suggested that she be kept informed of developments, while Czechoslovakia violently questioned the necessity for a plebiscite.

France promptly called attention to the petitions from Saar inhabitants, and Spain backed her up by an eloquent plea for League attention to duty. Before final settlement was reached, scarcely a minute before it was time to bring the radio program to an end, Mexico, Australia, China, Argentina, England and Panama all contributed to the discussion.

California Broils in Heat

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Heat drove Californians to beaches and parks yesterday. The mercury climbed to 79 degrees here at midafternoon to register the hottest March 9 in 60 years. The previous record was 77 March 9, 1910. In Los Angeles it was 89, a record since 1879.

As Mélisande

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Lucrezia Bori

In the Metropolitan Opera Company's Production of Debussy's "Pelléas," to Be Presented at the Boston Opera House on the Afternoon of April 7.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, hopored the memory of Sir Edward Elgar by including in its eighteenth program of the season (March 9-10) the Prelude to "The Dream of Gerontius," one of the major accomplishments of the British master. The selection, well made for its purpose, was performed with eloquent expression of emotion and power.

The concert began with Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K.543). The opening Adagio (which foreshadows clearly the Beethoven of "Fidelio") was filled with somber mystery. The Allegro was taken neatly and deftly, with even the kettledrums subdued to a proper reticence in relation to the rest of the instruments. The Andante dragged badly, and the conductor practiced upon it some of his worst extravagances of labored expression. The last two movements went with a fine dash.

The near-novelty of this program was Mr. Edward Burlingame Hill's Concertino for piano and orchestra. The soloist was Mr. J. M. Sanroma, to whom the work is dedicated. The Concertino had been heard at a concert of the Monday series, two years ago. It is a clever bit of writing in lighter vein, employing amusingly the jazz idiom, but with the restraint and taste of a gentleman and a scholar of Harvard University. It was played by Mr. Sanroma with the facile technique and the flair for the modernistic that distinguish him.

The concert closed with a brilliant performance of Debussy's "La Mer."

L. A. S.

Stradivarius Quartet

Once more Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, was host to a large gathering when the Stradivarius Quartet (Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Alfred Pochon, Nicholas Moldavan and Gerald Warburg) played there last evening. The program consisted of Mozart's Quartet in E flat major (K. 428), Turina's "La Oracion del Torero," a Scherzo by Glazounoff and the Quartet in F major, Opus 59, No. 1, by Beethoven.

The quartet have never been heard to better advantage. In their performance there was something of that finish, that exquisite delicacy of phrasing, that superb musicianship which distinguished the Flonzaleys in their heyday. They have, since their earliest public appearances, been a group of artistic caliber, well worth a hearing. But they now are arrived at an even higher achievement, and begin to give evidence of ability to hold the position formerly held by the Flonzaleys.

The Mozartean music proceeded with the anticipated smoothness and brilliance. The Beethoven ran its course with fervor and dramatic excitements. Especially in the last two movements was the performance stirring. Turina's piece, of a fragile loveliness, was played with subtlety of tone and timbre. The Glazounoff Scherzo, while no masterpiece of composition, provided vigorous contrast to the Turina, and was well received by the audience. C. S. B.

Roosevelt Breaks Dam Holding Foreign Liquor

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—A presidential decision to discard import quotas temporarily will leave a $5 a gallon tariff as the only restrainer to an unlimited flow of foreign liquor.

The bars will be lowered in an effort to drive liquor prices down to a point at which bootleggers cannot compete with "legitimate" trade. Mr. Roosevelt said unlimited importations would be allowed for a 30 to 60 day period. All restrictions are expected to be lifted April 30.

Cryptic Art Forms No Use to Westport, CWA Art Head Rules

WESTPORT, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Whether the critics like it or not, Mr. Sanford Evans, noted architect, intends to stick by his ban against modernism on CWA art projects in Westport.

The chairman of the CWA art committee caused something of a fuss in this town, home of many artists and writers, by warning in a recent speech that "there will be no radical art in Westport, no cubism."

"The public of Westport," he asserted, "won't have to have someone decipher the paintings on the walls of their buildings."

His edict brought from Mr. John Sloan, president of the Society of Independent Artists, the comment that it was "sheer conservative idiocy."

Mr. Walter Pach, writer and artist, questioned the competency of Mr. Evans to rule on such matters.

But, said Mr. Evans, "I'll stand back of anything I said, regardless of what Sloan or Pach say. The public is going to be safeguarded against public buildings being disfigured by poor work."

Portsmouth-Dover Road Closed When Ice Weakens Bridge

DOVER, N. H., March 10 (AP)—The edge of an ice floe 120 acres in extent and three feet thick pressed last night against pilings of the Dover Point highway and railroad bridge, already seriously damaged by ice but engineers said today that repairs can probably be made and the span soon reopened.

The wooden bridge, spanning the outlet of Great Bay into the Piscataqua River, was damaged and weakened yesterday when the ebbing tide sweeping heavy ice cut away pilings supporting a 40-foot span. The span dropped approximately eight feet at one end.

An ebbing tide last night, racing seaward with its tremendous ice burden, threatened to sweep the entire structure away, but it withstood the pressure during the night. There is still a possibility, however, that reopening of the bridge may be long delayed.

A new metal bridge is under construction not far from the wooden bridge, but will not be ready for travel until July 1. Meanwhile, the Portsmouth-Dover highway, a main route between Boston and the White Mountain region, was closed.

Electricity on Farm To Serve as Magnet For Youth of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 10—Increased prosperity for the farmer means better business for industries throughout the country.

Thus states Mr. Frank P. Washburn, Maine's Commissioner of Agriculture, in response to inquiries as to how the proposed Cooper Tidal Power plan for development of electrical energy will affect the agricultural interests of Maine and New England.

Mr. Washburn further comments: "Electric service is fast becoming a necessity on the farm; its convenience and safety appeal to young men and women who are considering agriculture as a vocation. With every rural installation there is the promise of a solution of one farm problem—that of holding the younger generation to the land.

"Nor can we discount that New England agriculture is today at the crossroads, faced by discouraging competition from both foreign and domestic fields. The development at Eastport would provide new markets and outlets, tourist travel would be attracted, from which merchants, hotels and farmers along many trans-New England routes, would benefit."

'Not Guilty' Pleas Entered by Accused In Case at Dedham

Delay in the starting trial of Murton and Irving Millen and Abraham Faber, arraigned this morning in the Dedham Court, charged with the murder of two Needham policemen and assault on others, was requested by the defense attorney with a further request for a week in which to prepare a plea for insanity, both expected defense moves. All pleaded not guilty.

Norma Millen, charged with being accessory after the fact, was next arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A charge that a certain Boston newspaper had exceeded its rights under the Constitution was made by Judge Nelson P. Brown in commenting on the protest by defense counsel that the newspapers had prejudiced the public against the accused.

The Millens are being defended by Albert R. McCusick, and Faber by William P. Scharton.

Noted Irish Expert On Flowers Judge At Boston Show

When the pre-season blooming of daffodils and violets, roses and orchids breaks forth at Boston's Spring Flower Show March 12 to 17, Sir Frederick William Moore and Lady Moore of Glasnevin, Ireland, will be among the judges. Sir Frederick, former curator of the famous Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, Dublin, will act as master judge.

Both are high authorities on flowers, according to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, sponsors of the flower show. Sir Frederick was knighted in 1911 for his services to horticulture in Ireland. He was appointed curator of Trinity College Botanic Gardens, Dublin, in 1877 and retained that position until 1879 when he succeeded his father as curator of the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. He retired from active service in 1922.

Garden club enthusiasts and exhibitors at the show which starts Monday, were highly delighted with this year's prospects as they gathered at the Mechanics Building this morning to supervise the dumping and arrangement of tons of earth, bales of peat moss and truck loads of rocks and bricks. For the past month they have been guarding their plants and young trees night and day to make certain that cold weather did not harm them and that lilacs and fruit trees would be in full blossom in time for the show.

Rising Business Barometer Shown

(Continued from Page 1)

City, 21 per cent. Minneapolis, 18 per cent. San Francisco, 14 per cent. Richmond, 11 per cent. Boston, 9 per cent. Philadelphia, 8 per cent. New York, 6 per cent.

Which proves, apparently, that agricultural regions are certainly feeling an upturn, and also that these sections were flatter in March, 1933, than the eastern industrialized parts of the nation.

* * *

Financing: The Government's credit is still good. Nearly all of its maturing $460,099,000 three-fourths per cent certificates of indebtedness have been offered for exchang by holders for the new refunding issue of four-year 3 per cent Treasury notes, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, announced today. Books close today. The willingness of short-term scrtificateholders to exchange for four-year notes shows that there is not much fear of unrestrained currency inflation. Every stage of inflation would reduce the value of these notes, yet holders are eager to take them.

* * *

Gold Boost and Devaluation: In financial circles, talk of another elevation of the price of gold—fixed for over a month at $35 an ounce—persists. It is an aftermath of the suggestions of the Committee for the Nation, which with impressive accuracy has "recommended" the monetary steps taken by the Administration, and is now stridently urging a new devaluation.

The President has a 9-cent range to devaluate within. But foreign exchange has been balancing and stabilising itself for a month now, and appears gradually to approach the 59-cent dollar. To upset the balance now would be the strongest proof to date of the President's intent to persist in inflation-by-devaluation.

Politically, gestures toward inflation have emerged from the White House whenever a recovery boost was needed, or embarrassing pressure was coming from Capitol Hill. The latter is certainly true of the bonus struggle, which shapes directly toward currency inflation, but the President's threat of a veto is an opposite indication. Altogether, the riddle is worthy of the sphinx, and must await developments.

Silver Threads: In tune with the other expansive events and rumors is the Cuban Import-Export Bank, actual incorporation of which came late yesterday. Capitalized at $2,750,000, the bank will lend enough money to American silver producers to enable them to give the Cuban Government credit to buy silver bullion for currency purposes. About $10,000,000 of bullion may be required. The credit will be guaranteed, but no government loan is anticipated. Thus, again, the White House, "does something for silver" and may be able to stave off the monetization bills which yesterday were completed in the House Committee.

* * *

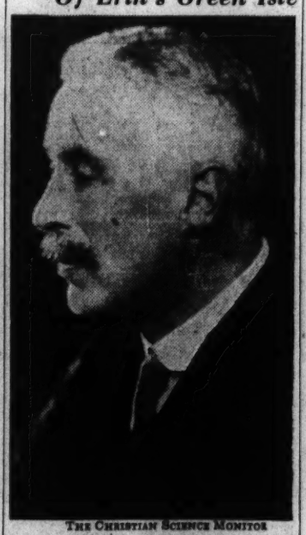
Trade Ties: And, still in harmony with the general chorus, Mr. John Dickinson, respected but not publicized "brain truster" who is Assistant Secretary of Commerce, gave the House Ways and Means Committee some more plain facts on the tariff. He warned that further decrease in American exports would result from new tariff barriers abroad unless the Administration's reciprocal tariff program is adopted.

"New protectionism which really protects, vitalizes, and restores American industry and agriculture instead of restricting and drying up," was how Secretary Dickinson described the new tariff policy. Moreover, he insisted that use of the new method was essential if export trade is to be increased. And he criticized the protective tariff theory as "a policy which does not protect more than 2,000,000 farmers and workers, who are engaged in growing or producing exportable products."

Meanwhile, the Chmaber of Commerce of the United States added a nominal note of approval to reciprocal tariff negotiations—the first important industrial support that has come—but with large reservations.

It proposed amendments providing that the Administration's bill prohibit the President from lowering tariff rates "to a point where American industry and agriculture shall be subjected to destructivef oreign competition." No definition of this point is offered. Continuance of the flexible tariff provision, which its chief agent, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, said yesterday did not bring results, was also favored by the chamber. And finally, opportunity for American business to protest tariff cuts was urged. Such amendments, it seemed to the Administration, would block any hope of opening up new trade channels.

Versed in Flowers Of Erin's Green Isle



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir Frederick William Moore

Attending Massachusetts Horticultural Society Show

It's An Ill Winter That Blows No Good To Some Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGTON, Maine, March 10—Those prophets of gloom who have been predicting anywhere from 5 to 15 winters of this year's type, all in a row, seem to have a lot of believers throughout the country.

Chester Greenwood, Farmington ear-protector manufacturer, who has been doing an immense business this season, is already beginning to receive orders from wholesale houses for delivery next October. And there are fully as many orders for "laps" in colors other than black, showing that, if folks have got to wear the things to keep from freezing their ears, they might as well go æsthetic.

Greenwood, in the market for new materials for next season, plans to add several more colors.

His factory is still in operation, and, while he was unable to fill all orders received during the severe cold wave, he has caught up now, except with a Boston firm, which has a standing order to ship until cancellation. One store reports 700 pairs sold at retail in one day.

Trucks and Boats Need Regulation, Eastman Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is the way of meeting the increasing growth of competition between railroads, trucks and water carriers, the Coördinator took sides with the school of thought which believes that other agencies of transportation should be brought under federal regulation to much the same extent as the railroads.

An opposing school holds that the thing to do is to let down the present bars of railroad regulation.

The present chaotic situation, the report states, "imperils the financial stability of the national transportation system, threatens wages and working conditions and creates a demoralization in rates and charges which in the long run is a menace to commerce and industry."

Accompanying the report were drafts of three proposed bills. They are:

1. Authority for the I. C. C. to regulate motor carriers operating in interstate and foreign commerce.
2. Authorization for the I. C. C. to regulate water carriers operating between United States ports and on inland waterways.
3. Revisions to the present Interstate Commerce Commission Act, chiefly restoring of an amendment which would permit railroads under special cases to establish lower rates for long hauls than for short hauls with I. C. C. approval.

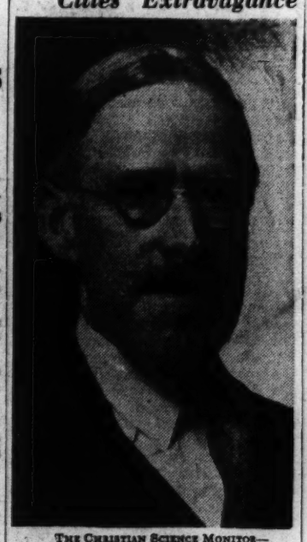
Protection

Proper protection, not for the railroads only, but for every form of transportation is set as the object of such control. "They all have their parts to play, for each of them can do certain things better than any other agency," it was pointed out. "The problem is to find their appropriate functions, protect them in the performance of such functions, prevent wasteful duplication of service without eliminating such competition as is economically sound, and promote a system of stable rates which will not only reflect the lowest costs of good service but afford the necessary foundation for credit."

While difficulties may be encountered in regulating the multitude of small operators of trucks and buses, Mr. Eastman believes they are not unsurmountable and "the experiment ought to be tried."

The Interstate Commerce Commission, trained by experience, is the logical agency to undertake the larger job of coördination of all forms of transportation, the coördinator told Congress.

Believes in Curbing Cities' Extravagance



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Rupert S. Carven

Boston's 'Municipal Adviser at Large'

Snow Cost Boston El More Than It Helped

Snow made February a good and a bad month for the Boston Elevated Railway. Although there was an increase in riding and in net revenues from railway operations, the cost of service exceeded receipts by $111,056.

Figures released by Mr. Edward Dana, general manager, show that the total passenger revenue for the month was $2,057,092 as compared with $1,965,200 for February, 1933, an increase of $91,892.

Snow removal cost the Elevated $116,556 as compared with $34,632 last year. The increase in revenues of course was due to the large number of persons who were forced to use the Elevated when bad driving conditions kept thousands of automobiles in garages.

J. C. Penney Co. Sales

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—J. C. Penney Company's February sales were $11,744,961, up 38.9 per cent from the 1933 month. January's rise was 43.2 per cent.

Relieve Real Estate, Tax Private Trade, Is Carven's Advice

"Municipal Adviser at large" after 49 years serving the city is the term now being applied to Mr. Rupert S. Carven, city auditor of Boston for 12 years, who resigned six weeks ago and has now become associated with the Municipal Securities Service as technical consultant.

Visiting City Hall today Mr. Carven expressed the view before members of the City Council that the troubles which municipalities are experiencing in these days of stress provide many lessons for the future. "Cities and towns have been growing so extravagant that there appeared to be no limit set on their resources," he said. "Hard times have forced them to economize and scrutinize every expenditure with much of the care of the prudent housewife or merchant. Fall River is an example that no student can avoid. I have examined the financial sheets of many communities and have been in consultation with officials, and I am happy to say that things are looking much better.

Mr. Carven installed the original segregated budget for the city of Boston, and succeeding the late Mr. J. Alfred Mitchell, as City Auditor, became one of the best known and highly respected municipal financial authorities in New England.

"We must realize," he said, "that the whole structure of taxation is based largely upon income from real estate and that in times of depression real estate is the weakest link. The burden must be shifted. Cities and towns must be handled from the angle of private business. Public opinion is aroused as is evidenced by the formation of taxpayers' organizations and bankers' committees."

Mr. Carven's organization was founded by Mr. Harry E. Burroughs of the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation three years ago and has a country-wide service in diagnosing the financial ills of communities. The organization was the pioneer in pointing out 10 or more leading yardstick measurements to satisfy the inquiries of banking houses of the security of bond issues.

Spanish Exports Drop

Ministry of commerce statisticians at Madrid announce that the 11,111 Spanish exporters registered in the ministry did an average gross business of 67,000 pesetas during 1933—the lowest in years.

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174,210 Annuity Contracts in force representing contractual Annual Payments of	$88,212,374
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Bonds and stocks are valued in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and the valuations furnished by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

Insurance Reserve and other Liabilities	$1,436,214,353	
Dividends apportioned for Distribution in 1934	38,268,922	
Unassigned Surplus	46,224,104	
		$1,520,707,379

1933 ... *During the year 1933 The Equitable ...*

Received Income from all sources	$353,060,941
and Disbursed	279,122,334
Excess of Income over Disbursements	$73,938,607
Paid to Living Policyholders (Endowments, Dividends, Annuities, Cash Values, etc.) *also*	$154,924,529
Loaned to Policyholders on Sole Security of Their Policies	$79,543,000
Paid to Beneficiaries in Death Claims	$64,994,589
Issued 129,159 New Policies totaling (Excluding Revivals, Additions, Annuity & Group Policies)	$319,867,066
Issued New Group Life Insurance totaling	$79,764,668
Issued 51,213 New Annuities with Premiums totaling	$50,699,123
Increased its Total Assets by	$49,010,372

75 YEARS 1859-1934 ...*Since its organization, 75 Years ago, The Equitable has*

Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in Death Claims	$1,236,828,545
Endowments	294,398,404
Dividends	791,868,937
Annuities	71,998,480
Cash Values and Other Payments	807,359,938
TOTAL	$3,202,454,304

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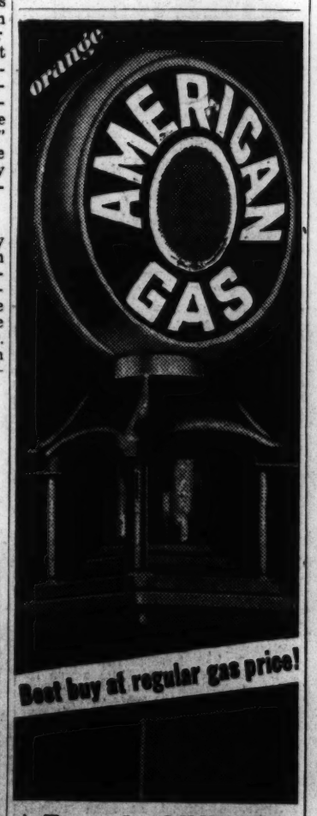

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Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth in Triangular Meet This Evening

'Tri' Records In Danger of Being Upset by Stars

Colleges Close Indoor Season With High-Grade Competition on Track

Triangular College Meet Winners

Year and Winner	Points
1917—Dartmouth	*37
1920—Dartmouth	37
1921—Cornell	36 1-5
1922—Cornell	48½
1923—Dartmouth	50
1924—Cornell	49 1-15
1925—Harvard	50 1-3
1926—Harvard	59
1927—Harvard	54¼
1928—Harvard	44 1-3
1929—Harvard	47 1-3
1930—Harvard	63½
1931—Harvard	42½
1932—Harvard	57¼
1933—Harvard	50½

*Pennsylvania in place of Cornell this year.

Finale will be written to the indoor track season here at the Boston Garden tonight, Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell will tangle in their fifteenth annual Triangular Track and Field meet. An all-collegiate meet always embraces wholesome competition. No world stars are competing nor are there prospects of world records, but rivalry will atone for much of this.

Any time teams coached by Jack Moakley, Eddie Farrell and Harry Hillman match skill a well-trained and versed track and field show is in prospect. This meet promises the closest team fight and some of the best competition in the 15 years of the affair.

Track lore and precedent on the triangular clash calls for Harvard to overshadow the others. This time, however, Cornell and Dartmouth invade with high hopes that one of them will break through the long record of Crimson wins. Harvard has scored consecutive victories since 1925. Most of the opposition came in 1928, 1931 and 1933.

Records in Danger

According to figures, eight of the 13 records in the Triangular games will be under pressure. The 50-yard dash mark may be equaled by Dick Hardy of Cornell. The veteran sprinter, winner of the event the past two years, should run the distance in 5 2/5 seconds. Some one of the many fine hurdlers should touch the mark of 5 4/5 seconds for the 45-yard high hurdles first made by Earl J. Thomson of Dartmouth in 1920.

Several prospects led by Paul Vipond of Cornell in the mile and 1,000-yard run, threaten those records of 2m.17 2/5s. in the 1000 and 4m. 22 3-5s. in the mile. Captain Jack Morse of Harvard, holder of the 600-yard record of 1m.15 1/5s., will be out to better this. Then there is the 300 distance with a record of 33 seconds which may stand up, but will be attacked by good men in Frank Irving of Cornell and Albert Hine of Dartmouth.

Only the varsity high jump mark of 6ft. 4¾in. made by Leroy T. Dartmouth, Bruce Kerr of Cornell Brown of Dartmouth in 1922 seems in a position to go among the field events. Stephen Woodbury, Dartmouth jumper, soared to 6ft. 4⅝in., in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. which is not far removed from the meet record.

Hardy Favored in Dash

There is just enough equality among the various competitors to assure action in practically every track event. Hardy of Cornell is a favorite in the dash against such men as Button and Hines of Dartmouth and Pescosolido and McCarthy of Harvard. Walter Merwin, Cornell hurdler and intercollegiate champion, will face John and Richard Hayes of Harvard and Frank Irving or John Bennett, also of Cornell, in the hurdles.

Harvard may be shut out in the 300 since Cornell enters Frank Irving and Robert Scallan and Dartmouth may offer Hine and Button again. The 600 will find Morse defending against Stephen Sampson of Cornell and Boardman Veazie of is generally favored in the two-mile against Charles Woodward and Bob Playfair of Harvard and Frank Lepreau and James Beardsley of Dartmouth.

The 16-pound shotput and 35-pound weight events took place this afternoon at the Briggs Cage on Soldiers Field, the shot starting at 2.30 p. m., and the weight throw at 3 p. m. The night program at the Garden will start about 7.30 o'clock with the broad jump; but the real action will not be under way until 7.50 when the trials of the freshman dash are run off. The team relay will close the meet and might play an important part in determining the high honors. The meet records:

50-Yard Dash—5⅗s.
A. L. Watkins, 1931 ..... Harvard
300-Yard Dash—33⅕s.
N. P. Dodge, 1932 ..... Harvard
600-Yard Dash—1m. 15⅕s.
J. M. Morse, 1933 ..... Harvard
1000-Yard Run—2m. 17⅗s.
J. R. Mangan, 1933 ..... Cornell
One-Mile Run—4m. 22⅗s.
J. R. Mangan, 1933 ..... Cornell
Two-Mile Run—9m. 29s.
F. D. Murphy, 1932 ..... Harvard
45-Yard Hurdles—6s.
E. J. Thomson, 1920 ..... Dartmouth
T. S. Anderson, 1921 ..... Dartmouth
Jefferson Fletcher, 1925 ..... Harvard
E. M. Wells, 1926, 1927 ..... Dartmouth
E. E. Carruthers Jr., 1928 ..... Cornell
H. M. Alcorn, 1929 ..... Dartmouth
F. J. Mardulier, 1930 ..... Harvard
E. E. Record, 1931-32 ..... Harvard
J. C. Grady, 1933 ..... Harvard
One-Mile Relay—3m. 37⅕s.
1930 ..... Harvard
Running Broad Jump—23ft. 2in.
E. O. Gourdin, 1921 ..... Harvard
Running High Jump—6ft. 4⅝in.
L. T. Brown, 1922 ..... Dartmouth
Pole Vault—13ft. 10⅛in.
E. L. Colyer, 1931 ..... Cornell
16-Pound Shotput—49ft. 4⅝in.
O. B. Schoenfeldt, 1932 ..... Cornell
35-Pound Weight Throw—53ft. 3⅝in.
N. G. Wright, 1928 ..... Cornell

Marian Miley Wins Final

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Marian Miley of Lexington, champion of Kentucky, yesterday annexed the Belleair women's golf title by defeating Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, former Wisconsin state champion, 2 and 1. For 16 holes neither was able to gain more than a 1 up advantage over the other until the seventeenth. Miss Hadfield, 1 down leaving the sixteenth, sent her drive into a trap. Miss Miley also was entrapped on her second, but the Blue Grass player was home high, just off the green. Needing all the distance possible in order to gain the carpet, Miss Hadfield took a mighty swing, but the ball topped the trap and rolled back. Her third was barely on the fairway and she needed 4 to get on. Miss Miley's recovery was perfect as she sent her third blow soaring from the trap to rest a few feet from the pin, where she holed it out in par 4 for the victory.

Canadiens Sign LaFrance

MONTREAL, March 10 (AP)—Adelard LaFrance, left winger of the Falcon Bridge senior team of the Northern Ontario Amateur Hockey League, signed a contract with the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League yesterday. LaFrance, who played with the Sudbury Wolves when they captured the CCC Memorial Cup in 1932, will replace George Mantha in tonight's game against Ottawa.

College Swimming Result

Yale 52, Annapolis 19.

College Track Result

Amherst 57½, Springfield 50½.

Breaks Another Record

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
N. Penrose Hallowell

Trojans Open Coast Series With Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 10—The University of Southern California basketball varsity won the first of a three-game series from the University of Washington last night, 27 to 25, in a contest that saw each team play brilliantly for one half, only to fade in the other. The game, witnessed by 6000 people, was played in the Olympic Auditorium.

The first half was all Southern California, and the second half was all Washington. The S. C. Trojans went into a 6-to-2 lead in the first few minutes, gradually increasing their advantage until they held the long end of an 18-to-7 count against the Huskies at half time.

But in the second half the Northerners found themselves, and despite the inability to score many of their attempts, outplayed the Trojans and came within two points of tying the score. Harold G. Lee '34, Washington left guard, took a long shot from beyond the middle of the floor in the last three seconds of play, but his attempt went slightly to the right of the basket, and by that margin the Trojans enter the second game tonight with a one-to-nothing advantage.

L. A. Guttero '35, Trojan center, was high-point man, scoring 17 points. The summary:

Southern Calif.		Washington
Holbrook, Hupp, lf		rg, Weber, McKinstry
Elliott, Browning, Muth, rf		lg, Lee
Guttero, c		c, Wagner, Merrin
Kelly, Findlay, lg		rf, Galer
Bescos, rg		lf, Hanover, Cook, Wyman

Score—University of Southern California 27, University of Washington 25. Goals from floor—Guttero 7, Holbrook 2, Kelly for Southern California; Lee 2, Weber 2, Merrin for Washington. Goals from foul—Guttero 3, Bescos 2, Holbrook, Kelly for Southern California; Hanover 6, Lee 3, Wyman 2, Galer 2, Weber 2 for Washington. Referees—James Mitchell and Russell Cripes.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	11	13	81	63	45
Detroit	20	4	15	87	89	44
London	18	8	14	87	70	44
Syracuse	18	4	19	108	105	40
Windsor	17	3	23	79	101	37
Cleveland	15	2	21	96	110	33

Result March 9
Cleveland 4, Windsor 3.

Windsor Out of Playoffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 10—Cleveland Indians definitely eliminated Windsor Bulldogs from the International Hockey League playoffs here last night by defeating them, 4 to 3. Cleveland scored three goals in a third-period rally to come from behind and gain the honors. Cormier scored two Cleveland goals, Reeves one and Mike Brophy one. Fields scored twice for Windsor and Steele once.

Chicago Gymnasts Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10—Their fifth consecutive Big Ten championship in gymnastics was won by University of Chicago at Bartlett Gymnasium here last night. The Maroons outpointed Minnesota, second place team, by 26 points with a total of 1065.2 points. Illinois was third with 987.45, Iowa fourth with 871, and Ohio State fifth with 124.7. The individual all-around title was claimed by Capt. George H. Wrighte '34 of Chicago. He won three of five firsts, the horizontal bar, parallel bars and the side horse, and placed second on the flying rings. Charles Adams '35 of Chicago won the flying rings. Philip H. Kriedt '36, of Minnesota, won the tumbling.

N. P. Hallowell Breaks Record For Half-Mile

Former Harvard Star Wins Event in Oxford-Cambridge Games

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—N. Penrose Hallowell, former Harvard middle-distance star now competing for Oxford, established a new intervarsity record of 1m. 54 1-5s., in winning the 880-yard run in the sixty-sixth Oxford-Cambridge track and field meet today. Oxford won 7 to 4.

Running over a track, slowed somewhat by a shower previous to the start of the meet, Hallowell won the event for the second straight year. Back of the American trailed two Cambridge runners, J. C. Stoddard and C. J. Tucker.

The first two positions in the 100-yard dash went to Cambridge athletes, with E. I. Davis leading his team mate, C. J. E. Betty, across the finish line in 10s. flat. C. R. Borland, Oxford, was third.

Charles F. Stanwood, once of Bowdoin, repeated his 1933 triumph in the 120-yard high hurdles to give the favored Oxford team its second victory. The speedy Oxford hurdler stepped over the sticks in 15.3s. to beat I. A. G. Young, of Cambridge, and the latter's team mate, K. B. Kitley. The summary:

Cambridge scored its second victory in the 16-pound shotput when A Irfan beat out F. A. S. Gentry, former University of Virginia weight star representing Oxford, with a put of 42ft. 6½in. Gentry's best mark was 42ft. 5⅜in. Third went to A. D. Carver of Cambridge with a toss of 40ft. 3½in.

Oxford finishing one, three, in the three-mile run with C. O. Healey leading the field across the line in 14m. 49s. P. D. Ward, Cambridge, was second, and P. J. Albert of the Dark Blues, third.

American students at Oxford contributed another victory to the cause of the Dark Blues when W. H. Elkins, formerly of the University of Texas, won the pole vault in a jumpoff with G. P. Wiles of Cambridge. They tied at 11 feet; but Elkins won the jumpoff at 11ft. 3in. Third went to N. P. Shields of Cambridge with a vault of 10ft. 4in.

Charles F. Stanwood clinched the meet for Oxford when he won the 220-yard low hurdles and the high jump for his third championship. He took the hurdles in 24.9s. and the high jump with a leap of 5ft. 10in.

With three events to go, Oxford led the light blues 6 to 2, with first places only counting in the final score.

Back of Stanwood in the hurdles was his teammate, A. G. Pilbrown of Oxford, while third went to C. P. Green of Cambridge. In the high jump two Cambridge Athletes, H. F. Thompson and G. S. De Freitas, tied for second with jumps of 5ft. 8in.

Jack Lovelock, holder of the world's record of 4m. 8.1s. for one mile, returned to competition, after a knee operation that threatened to end his running career, and finished in a dead heat with his team mate, A. B. Leach, in the mile to give Oxford its seventh triumph. The two runners crossed the line in the slow time of 4m. 23.3s., with E. V. Hope of Cambridge third.

The broad jump went to J. C. Horsfall of Cambridge, with a leap of 22ft. 10in., K. S. Duncan, Oxford, was second, and W. H. Elkins, the former Texas star from Oxford, third. Duncan jumped 22ft. 8in., and Elkins 21ft. 9in.

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. I. Davis, Cambridge; second, C. J. E. Betty, Cambridge; third, C. R. Borland, Oxford. Time—10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by N. Penrose Hallowell, Oxford; second, J. C. Stothard, Cambridge; third, C. J. Tucker, Cambridge. Time—1m. 54.1s. (new intervarsity record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Charles F. Stanwood, Oxford; second, I. A. G. Young, Cambridge; third, K. B. Kitley, Cambridge. Time—15.3s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by A. Irfan, Cambridge, 42ft. 6¼in.; second, F. A. S. Gentry, Oxford, 42ft. 5⅜in.; third, A. D. Carver, Cambridge, 40ft. 3½in.

Three-Mile Run—Won by C. O. Healey, Oxford; second, P. D. Ward, Cambridge; third, P. J. Albert, Oxford. Time—14m. 49s.

Pole Vault—E. H. Elkins, Oxford, and G. P. Wiles, Cambridge, tied for first, 11ft.; third, N. P. Shields, Cambridge, 10ft. 4in. Elkins won jumpoff at 11ft. 3in.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Charles F. Stanwood, Oxford; second, A. G. Pilbrow, Oxford; third, C. P. Green, Cambridge. Time—24.9s.

Running High Jump—Won by Charles F. Stanwood, Oxford, 5ft. 10in.; H. F. Thompson and G. S. De Freitas, Cambridge, tied for second, 5ft. 8in.

Dartmouth Elects Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 10—Frank J. Spain '35, Dartmouth's brilliant hockey player, was elected captain of next year's team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Spain, one of the outstanding college players in the United States, led the Quadrangular League in scoring, and was instrumental in bringing Dartmouth its first championship in the sport in 50 years of the game. He was the regular center on the team this year and captained his freshman team. Spain also is a baseball star, being a regular infielder, and he won his numerals playing freshman football. He prepared for Dartmouth at Exeter and lives in Newton, Mass.

Chicago Wins Fencing Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10—Winning two events and placing second in the third, University of Chicago claimed the Big Ten fencing crown at Bartlett Gymnasium here last night. The Maroons scored 13 points, while the former champions, Illinois, scored 7, Ohio State 5, Wisconsin 5, Purdue 3, and Northwestern 1. Capt. Burton H. Young '34 of Chicago won the épée title, while his team mate, Ormand C. Julian '34, won the saber crown. First honors in foils were won by the defending champion, Ralph J. Epstein '34 of Illinois.

Lehman Diner Bowlers Lead

PEORIA, Ill., March 10 (AP)—Bowling over 2562 pins, the Lehman Diner team of Peoria, Ill., took the temporary lead in the thirty-fourth annual American Bowling Congress last night as booster teams had charge of the 24 alleys. Higher scores were produced by the Peorians than those turned in by the Springfield (Ill.) teams the night before. J. Heckinger of the Diner team rolled the highest single game, 234.

College Basketball Results

Duquesne 54, Geneva 32.
Milwaukee T. 46, George Williams 28.
So. California 25, Washington 23.
Temple 38, Bucknell 30.
Waynesburg 53, Washington-Jefferson 22.
Yale 26, Columbia Council K. C. 25.

College Waterpolo Result

Annapolis 18, Yale 11.

College Fencing Result

Drew 11, Lehigh 6.

Motorboat Regatta Again in Full Swing

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10 (AP)—American gold cup and Italian litre craft roared over Lake Worth yesterday in trials of engines for their Sunday meeting, while types of outboards smaller than international X contested for opening day prizes in the second leg of the international motorboat regatta.

The skipping conchshells opened the regatta at New Smyrna last week, but yesterday saw the first of the large boats in action. Horace E. Dodge of Detroit drove his Delphine VI against another of the line, Delphine VII, as Signor Antonio Becchi of the Italian team tried out one of the 12-litre boats in tests that continued until almost dusk.

Class X outboard drivers who failed to qualify at New Smyrna for the American team started a three-leg series yesterday, with Edward Hauptner of City Island, N. Y., breezing in the first leg winner at the slow time of 47.19 miles an hour for the 10-mile six-lap course.

Far behind him at the finish were H. H. Turk of Tulsa, Okla., and Walter Meloon of Pinecastle, Fla., and far to the rear of their bounding craft were Frank Vincent, also of Tulsa, and Marshall Eldridge of Boston.

Tilden and Vines Add Three More Victories

ST. LOUIS, March 10 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines today had added three more victories to their growing cluster over their French professional tennis rivals, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa.

The 41-year-old Tilden found Plaa a stubborn opponent at the Arena here last night, but triumphed after two hours, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5, 7—9, 7—5.

Vines had little trouble with Cochet, winning, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Erratic play cost the tall Californian the second set.

The doubles match was a walkaway for the Americans, who won, 6—1, 6—4, Vines playing most of the court while Tilden smiled approvingly.

Competing for Gordon Cup

The Canadian and American curlers who have been competing at The Country Club rinks during the past two days, today turned their attention to the Gordon Trophy series in which eight American rinks are competing against eight Canadian rinks, with the cup going to the side scoring the most points. Yesterday found the Howard Stockton Trophy competition being brought down to the semifinal round with The Country Club rink skipped by Alexander Brown qualifying by defeating the St. Andrews No. 2 rink, 14 to 12. The other three semifinalists are from Canada as Royal Montreal defeated The Country Club rink skipped by Patterson, 9 to 8; Victoria No. 1 defeated The Country Club rink skipped by Litchfield, 19 to 8 and Thistle defeated Ardsley, 21 to 2.

Miss Garnham vs. Mrs. Hill

ALBANY, Ga., March 10 (AP)—Kathleen Garnham of London, Eng., and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City will meet here today in the 18-hole final of the third annual Radium Springs invitation golf tournament for women. Miss Garnham, present holder of the French women's championship, advanced to the final yesterday by eliminating Mrs. S. B. Lippitt of Albany 6 and 4. Mrs. Hill was forced to go to the nineteenth hole before she was able to defeat Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I. The match was all square when they finished the eighteenth. On the next hole Mrs. Hill carded a 4 while Miss Bauer took a 5 to lose the match.

Bay State Hockey Team Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—The Bay State Interscholastic All-Stars won their two-game total goal hockey series with the Rhode Island Interscholastic All-Stars by winning the second game, 4 to 2, at the Auditorium here last night. The Massachusetts outfit tied with Rhode Island in Boston last Saturday, 2 to 2, and thus last night gained a 6-to-4 advantage in goals for the series. The visitors scored three of their goals in the second period. Henry McMullen of Waltham scored twice for the visitors.

Dunlap Shares Golf Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10—George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur golf champion, was tied for the lead in the first round of the annual Tin Whistle championship yesterday at the Pinehurst Country Club. Dunlap scored 37-37—74 over the No. 2 course. He was matched by Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y.

Overseas Stars Win Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10—Brigadier-General Gritchley and Captain Stevens, both of St. Andrews, Scot., yesterday, won the final round of the foursome tournament at the Palm Beach Golf Club, defeating Albert R. Hakes of Buffalo and Hugh L. Willoughby Jr. of Philadelphia, 1 up.

Harmeson Basketball Coach

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 10 (AP)—The appointment of Glen Harmeson, Lehigh University's new football coach, as varsity basketball coach was announced yesterday by Nelson A. Kellogg, director of athletics. Harmeson, former Purdue player, succeeds Fay Bartlett as basketball coach.

Mrs. Wadsworth Retains Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10—Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh kept her title as Silver Foils golf champion when she completed 36 holes of the championship play here yesterday, with a gross total of 89-92—171. Helen Waring of Pinehurst was second with 88-91—177.

Carpenter vs. Garrard

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 10 (AP)—L. E. Carpenter, of Boonton, N. J., and J. L. Garrard, of Glencoe, Ill., reached the final round of the Belmont Manor golf championship yesterday. Carpenter eliminated Bert Darrell, of Bermuda, 2 and 1, while Gerrard was overcoming R. King, of Bermuda, 6 and 5.

Colgate Elects Billings

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 10 (AP)—Robinson Billings '36 of Hopedale, Mass., goalie, yesterday was elected captain of Colgate University's 1935 hockey team. He is also a member of the football squad.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 6, Oklahoma City 1.
St. Louis 1, Kansas City. 1.

College Gymnastic Result

Temple 50, M. I. T. 4.

Sporting Around the Hub

A TOUCH of comedy has been added to the program of the "Cruise of the S. S. Arena," the great figure-skating carnival coming to the Arena, March 16 and 17. The comedy is featured in the Munich scene and will be enacted by Suzanne Davis, James L. Madden and Frederick Fitzgerald, all of Boston. The Munich scene is one of a number of scenes visited by the tourists on the S. S. Arena, and has an exhibition by Karl Shafer of Vienna, men's figure-skating champion of the world. Each scene has several headline skaters as central figures, with a colorful, weaving background provided by large groups of expert skaters, all brilliantly costumed.

♣ ♣ ♣

Favorites advanced without exception in the first round matches of the New England badminton championships yesterday afternoon at the University Club. Douglas Grant, the Canadian titleholder; Walter Kramer of Detroit, champion of Ohio, and Elizabeth Kennedy showed the best form, all three coming to this city with flattering reputations.

♣ ♣ ♣

The first baseball box score of the year came bounding up from the South late yesterday. It was the result of a game between Bill Terry's New York Giants and Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. Incidentally, Jimmy Foxx came to terms with the A's shortly before the game yesterday, much to the relief of Philadelphia fandom. Without Jimmy, the A's could expect to get nowhere.

♣ ♣ ♣

Arthur Graham, Somerville youth who has hopes of some day becoming a major-league outfielder, left the South Station for Sarasota yesterday afternoon where he will train with the Red Sox. This writer happened to be in the Red Sox office at Fenway Park two days ago when John Quinn was giving Graham his instructions and ticket for the South. When asked how it felt to be heading for a big league training camp, Graham answered, "Great. But I'll feel a lot better when they tell me I can stay."

♣ ♣ ♣

The mailing of entry blanks for the third annual down hill championship of the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association has been announced by the White Mountain Ski Runners, under whose direction the race is to be held March 18 on the precipitous Richard Taft Trail in Franconia, N. H. The start will be at 1 p. m. The eastern championship is expected to attract the leading down-hill ski racers in the country. Although 33 clubs have received entry blanks, a larger representation is anticipated due to the fact that the race is open to all qualified members of the National Ski Association, the Canadian Amateur Ski Association, and European ski clubs affiliated with the International Ski Federation. As a result of the increased interest in down mountain racing, as well as the great improvement in the proficiency and speed of the racers, both a record entry list and a new record for the famous Taft Trail are expected.

♣ ♣ ♣

Word was received by telephone yesterday from Faculty Manager Bean of West Side High School, Manchester, N. H., that the school formally accepted its invitation of the New Hampshire Committee of the New England Headmaster's Council to compete in the invitation high school basketball tourney to be held at Cousens gymnasium, Tufts College, next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. There was some doubt at first whether or not the winner of the University of New Hampshire state tournament would accept the invitation, due to financial reasons. A special meeting of the school committee, however, brought an appropriation of $150 for expenses.

♣ ♣ ♣

Candlewood polo team closes its sensational season tonight against Westwood at the Commonwealth Armory, with the realization that victory will bring the Reynolds Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the Boston Indoor League championship. If Westwood wins tonight's match and one remaining game, it will tie Candlewood for the title.

♣ ♣ ♣

Charles Silvia, captain of the Springfield College swimming team, clipped more than six seconds off the New England 440-yard freestyle record yesterday in the preliminary round of the New England intercollegiate swimming championships, held in the University Club pool. Silvia's new mark is 5m. 19.7s.

Oxford's Bow Oar Is Reported Stale

PUTNEY, England, March 10 (AP)—Oxford yesterday had a row in its new shell, built by a crew of six craftsmen in the record time of 70 hours, but the performance of the crew was not one to raise hopes of its followers for a victory over Cambridge March 17.

G. A. Ellison, president of the boat and bow oar, has gone stale, it was reported, and may not even row in the race while the blade work of two other members was considered so inferior they were sent to the London Club's rowing tank for some practice in fundamentals.

The various discouragements brought the decision not to try a time trial over the full course this evening as planned. The crew instead will ride an ebb tide down the river from Mortlake to Putney. The new shell appeared to go well and the crew members expressed themselves as well satisfied with it.

Cambridge continued to show improvement meanwhile, doing a mile from Putney in 4m. 8s., only five seconds above the record established by the Light Blues in 1906 while training for a race with Harvard. At one time they hit the high beat of 39 to the minute.

Oxford confined its practice to paddling with only one burst of rowing.

Yale Swimmers Clinch Eastern Title for '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—Yale's varsity swimming team clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate Association championship here last night by defeating the United States Naval Academy, 52 to 19, in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium pool. The Navy captured the water polo game, 18 to 11.

Yale won six of the eight events, including the relay. The feature of the meet was David L. Livingston's victory over Joseph R. Plichta in the 220-yard freestyle. The Eli star took a slight lead at the start and finished five yards in front. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. S. Penn '36, Yale; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, second; N. V. King '35S, Yale, third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; R. C. Winfield '36, Yale, second; N. V. King '35S, Yale, third. Time—55 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; J. R. Plichta '35, Navy, second; R. W. Wilson '35, Yale, third. Time—2m. 12 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. R. Plichta '35, Navy; N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale, second; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, third. Time—5m. 4 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; C. J. Campbell '36, Yale, second; R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy, third. Time—1m. 45s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—2m. 33 1-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale; R. M. Henry '36, Yale, second; G. L. McEntee Jr. '35, Navy, third. Winner's points—85.82.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (R. S. Penn '36, R. F. Corroon '35, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S). Time—3m. 37s.

More Residential Building

The rise in residential building during the past year has not kept pace with the growing needs of the people, says the United Business Service. Reports from all sections of the country to the National Association of Real Estate Boards reveal a shortage of this type of property is existing in an increasing number of cities. In single family dwellings, 27 per cent of the reporting cities have shortages, compared with only 7 per cent a year ago.

Two 12-Year-Olds Win Skating Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—The first two United States figure-skating championships decided at the Philadelphia Arena last night were won by two 12-year-olds.

Joan Tozzer of Cambridge, Mass., wearing a white costume trimmed with blue, won a hard-fought battle for the women's novice championship, and Oliver Haupt Jr. of St. Louis captured the men's novice championship.

Tiny Miss Tozzer competed in a field of 14, the greatest number ever entered in this event, and won the decision of three of the five judges, both on her excellence in school figures and free skating. Miss Tozzer is the daughter of Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer of Harvard University.

Rosanne Hoar of New York took second place in the women's novice championship. She fell as she was bringing her free skating to a close, but in spite of this her work in the preceding minutes had given her a substantial point total for the position.

Another New Yorker, Margery Parker, recent winner of the middle Atlantic title, captured third place, and 13-year-old Mary Weigel of Buffalo placed fourth.

Haupt finished ahead of Otto Dallmayr of New York and Thomas LaViano of Philadelphia. There were five entrants in the men's novice event.

Union Elects Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 10—Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania furnished three sports captains at Union College. Raymond S. McDowell of Holyoke, Mass., second highest scorer on the quintet this season with 94 points in 14 games, was elected to captain the basketball team. William F. Jenkins of Derby Line, Vt., was chosen to lead the varsity hockey players, and Guy B. Griswold Jr. of Coatesville, Penna., will head the swimming team.

Big Ten Acts on Football

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10—More rigid specifications for the size of footballs used in Conference games were adopted by athletic directors of the Big Ten gathered here yesterday. Variations of more than one inch in circumference have been allowed in the past, but a quarter of an inch is the limit now. Differences in size affect punting and passing, according to the experts, and standardization will eliminate unfair technical advantages.

Peru Defaults Cup Match

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 10 (AP)—The Brazilian Sports Federation today received word from the Peruvian Federation advising that Peru would be unable to send its tennis team to compete against Brazil in the first round of the Davis Cup competition in the South American zone. As only two countries had challenged for the cup in the South American zone, Brazil will meet the winner of the North American zone in the inter-zone final.

Exhibition Baseball Result

By the Associated Press

New York (N.) 3, Philadelphia (A) 2.

Dick Williams Would Have Pros Aid Cup Team

PHILADELPHIA, March 10 (AP)—America's Davis Cup forces will have the aid of tennis professionals—including Big Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines and other brilliant amateurs of the past—if the United States team's new captain succeeds in his purpose.

R. Norris Williams 2d, just chosen to lead the 1934 squad in the international competition, stated definitely yesterday that the professionals would be sought to help in the development of America's team.

"The team, itself, won't be assembled until around May 10," he said. "In the meantime, however, we are making an effort to enlist all types of players, including the professionals, to play with our men, hoping to develop the attack they will need."

Captain of the team several times in the past, Williams takes over the reins in a non-playing capacity.

Metz Shoots Sub-Par 67

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10 (AP)—Dick Metz, 24-year-old Deal (N. J.) professional, shot a finest sub-par 67 yesterday to gain a single stroke lead in the opening round of the metropolitan open golf tournament. Conquering the combined hazards of the rugged old No. 1 East Lake course and a stiff, frigid wind, Metz bested par 70 by three blows. His closest pursuers were the veteran Johnny Golden, Norston (Conn.), pro and Tommy Wright, an 18-year-old Knoxville (Tenn.) amateur, who had 68's. These three were the only players to trim par figures yesterday as a number of the better players were forced to be content with scores in the middle seventies and Tom Creavy, former national professional champion from Albany, N. Y., withdrew.

Restaurants

BOSTON
ELIOT DINING ROOM
370 Commonwealth Avenue
Kenmore 0970
Luncheon 11:30-2 40c—50c—75c
Dinner Served 5:30 to 8 60c—75c—$1.00
Sunday 12:30-2:30 75c—$1.00
Special Sunday Night Supper 5:30 to 7:30 50c and a la Carte

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

We invite you to visit our private dining rooms for private parties, luncheons, dinners, or business meetings without extra charge.
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The Editor's Puzzle

268

Standing there on the little girl shore were the child and her as well as its parents.

Having looked everywhere for her, the child, its appearance at last gave the police a little to find her comfort for she was safe and well protected

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Amusements

BOSTON
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Metropolitan Opera
Monday, April 2
(One Week's Engagement)
REPERTOIRE
Mon. Eve.—AIDA
Tues. Eve.—MANON
Wed. Mat.—TANNHAUSER
Wed. Eve.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Thurs. Eve.—EMPEROR JONES AND PAGLIACCI
Fri. Eve.—GOTTERDAMMERUNG
Sat. Mat.—PELLEAS ET MELISANDE
Sat. Eve.—RIGOLETTO
Advance Public Sale Opens
MONDAY, MARCH 12
Thorndike Building
234 BOYLSTON ST. (ROOM 304)
Prices: $7, $6.50, $6, $5.50, $5, $4.50, $4 $3, $2.50, $2 (Tax Exempt)

BACH'S ST. MATTHEW PASSION
"Richest and noblest example of devotional music in existence."—Sir Hubert Parry.
The Handel and Haydn Society
Symphonic Choir of 400 Trained Men's and Women's Voices
Thompson Stone, Conductor
Boston Orchestral Society
Jeanette Vreeland, Soprano; Marie Murray, Contralto; George Boynton, Tenor; Ralph Talbot, Baritone; James Houghton, Bass; Boy Choir.
SYMPHONY HALL
Tues., March 27th, at 8 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office: $1, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

DEMETER ZACHAREFF presents
BOSTON LIGHT OPERA CO.
in De Koven's Comic Opera
ROBIN HOOD
ARTHUR FIEDLER, conductor
with notable orchestra
JORDAN HALL Tues. eve., Mar. 20 Wed. eve., Mar. 21
Tickets now, box office: 75c, $1.10, $1.65

FINE ARTS Mass. Av. at Norway St. Cont. 12:30 to 11 P. M.
2 FILM HITS ON ONE BILL
French Masterpiece
"The PASSION of JOAN of ARC"
German Farce
"PRIVATSEKRETAERIN"

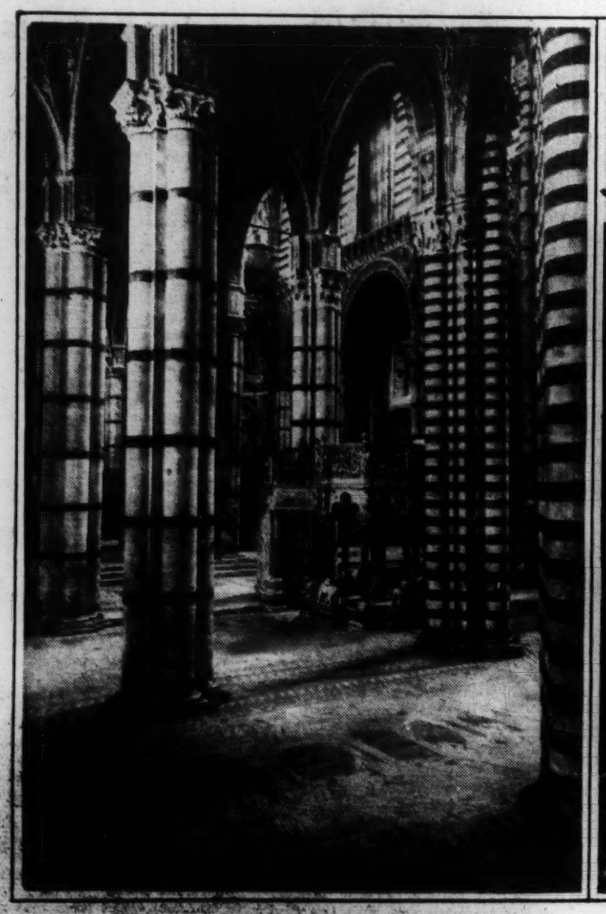
Amusements

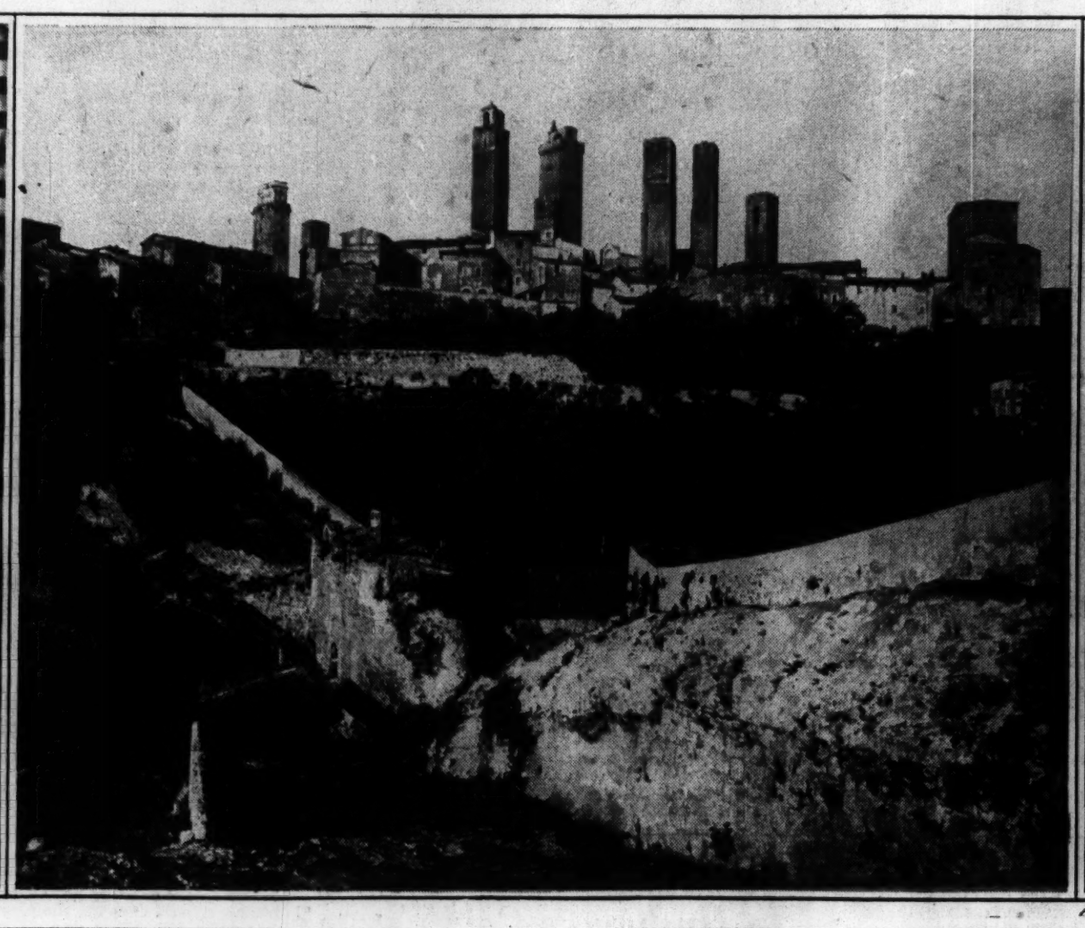
NEW YORK, N. Y.
EDDIE DOWLING presents
BIG HEARTED HERBERT
J. C. NUGENT in
"Plenty of Laughs, Very Funny."—Mirror.
BILTMORE THEATRE, 47 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40
DENNIS KING in
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
A Play by Gordon Daviot
EMPIRE Thea., B'way, 40 St. Tel. PE. 6-9541. Evgs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

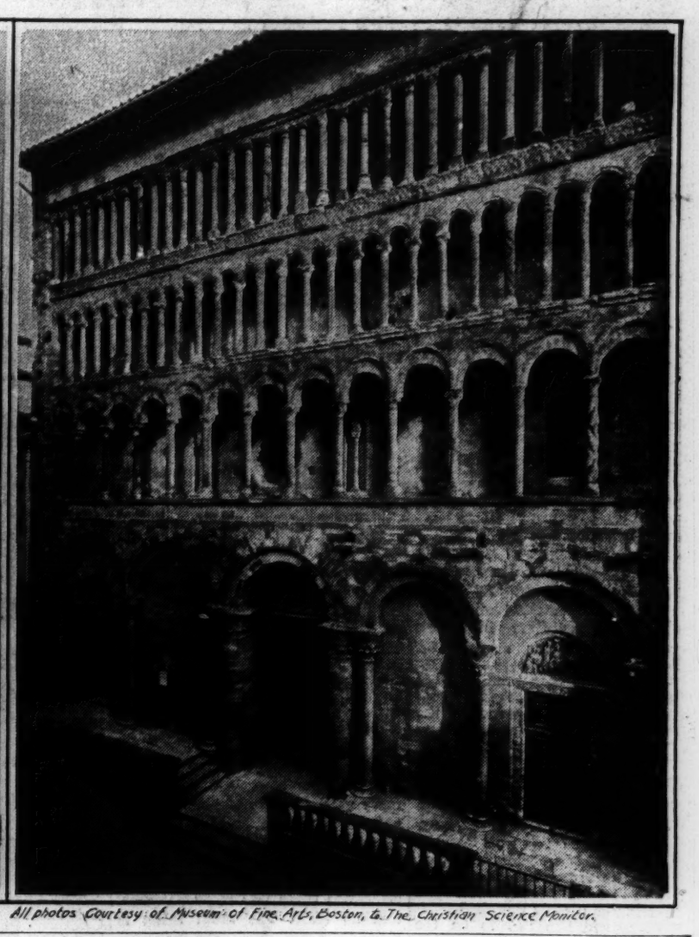
BETHLEHEM, PENNA.
TWENTY-SEVENTH
Bach Festival
Bruce Carey, Director
May 11th and 12th
CHRISTMAS ORATORIO
Mass in B Minor
Course tickets $12 and $16
Address, Bach Choir, Bethlehem, Pa.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Last Two Concerts of Beethoven Cycle
CHARDON STRING QUARTET
Next Thurs., Mar. 15: Opus 130 and 131
Thur., Apr. 12: Opus 132, 133 (Fugue) and 135
BRATTLE HALL, 8:30
Tickets at LONGY SCHOOL or at door

Interior Decoration and Antiques







All photos Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor.

Many of the hooks in medieval Italy were situated on hilltops and were usually fortified independent republics. At the center is one of the most picturesque of these, San Gimignano, not far from Florence. The many towers are fortresses in which families owning them took refuge at times of serious assault.

At the left uncovered portion of the cathedral interior at Siena, with its columns in alternate layers of black and white marble. A portion of the pavement inlaid in colored marbles appears in the foreground, while in the center is a richly carved pulpit by "the father of Italian sculpture," Nicola Pisano.

At the right is the facade of the fifteenth-century church, Santa Maria della Pieve, erected on a steep hillside in Arezzo, another hill town rich in old art and architecture.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

Once They Were Republics, Now, Hill Towns of Italy

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ANYONE who knows even the least about them is almost sure to be stirred by mere mention of the hill towns of Italy, endlessly varied in their picturesque settings and filled with steep and narrow byways that are rich in surprising bits or wholes of medieval buildings.

While those towns may seem utterly inert now, and close to poverty, we know well they were once throbbing with lusty vigor of self-government and with zest for trade, industry, art and religion. Of former wealth, we may be sure without reading a word from any book, for even the buildings as seen from the streets show it was plentiful. The masses of some and the details of others are proof that builders and sculptors of high skill or of genius were engaged on costly structures, public or private, through several centuries. Within these structures paintings, frescoes or carvings often hold us completely, by qualities we could not define or we would, though intuitively conscious of their spiritual source.

If we should care to learn of the times when all that surrounds us came into being, we are likely very soon to find attention carried to most of the countries of the medieval world, so definitely are the stories of these towns interwoven with international political changes in church and state over a score of centuries.

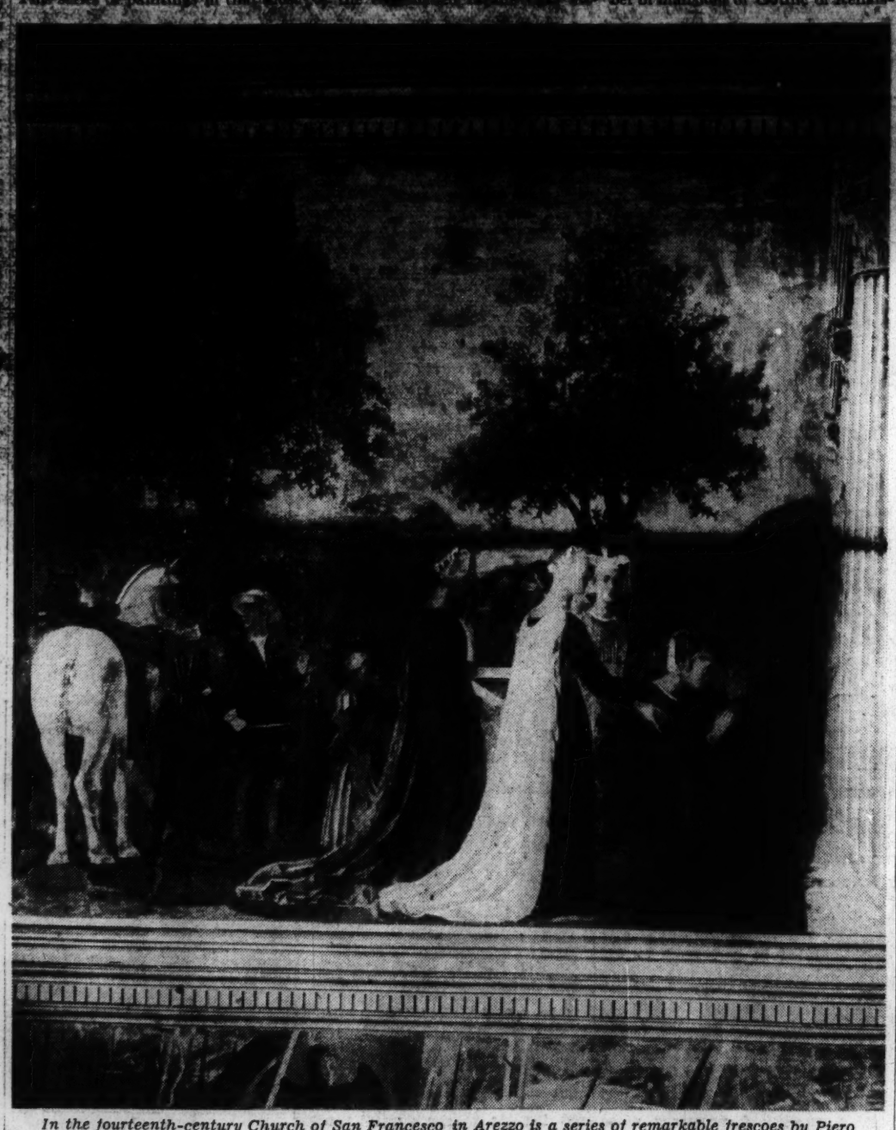
As we see them now, it seems impossible that so small communities could ever have been independent political entities, vigorously aggressive or defensive in war. It is difficult to picture one of them, now made up of less than 5000 people, successfully maintaining its own government and allying itself at will with one faction of a group of cities or with another.

In the district of Tuscany, where Florence is, there was a twelfth-century league of a dozen self-assertive tiny republics that asked little if anything of their neighbors, except occasionally to unite their forces in times of common danger. Three of those come next in the course of this tour of ours.

About two hours' train ride from Florence, on the way to Rome, is Arezzo, one of that dozen communities. The particular attraction for us was the fourteenth century church of San Francesco and its frescoes by Piero della Francesca. These are almost perfect in their condition, although done about 500 years ago. The soft tones of the costumes and landscape, the grace and poise of the stately figures, the delicacy of the draperies and of the features, the reality of distances in lights and shadows, make these decorations of the simple old church a thorough delight.

Though we are told that Piero was the greatest of all the fresco painters of the Florentine school, that he began to plan it all. Perhaps knowing them is important, for it lets us place ourselves beside him companionably for a moment, as he begins to conceive his plan. Then his thoughts in imagining move him away where we cannot follow; afterward his hands work with skill beyond our understanding. No longer is he a companion, but alone in inspired expression. When he finished, here was the result—the message—for us to interpret and understand and respond to as we can.

Four other churches of Arezzo are of the eleventh to thirteenth centuries and hold paintings, sculptures and frescoes that are well worth some days of attention. But other cities are calling and the time must be cut short. Before that there will be time long enough to feel the strange lightness and strength of the [illegible] in this series of paintings in the [illegible] difficult of mediums—pigment applied to wet plaster—takes up three sides of the choir in the very simple, single-aisled church. The subjects are Biblical and legendary rather than Scriptural.



In the fourteenth-century Church of San Francesco in Arezzo is a series of remarkable frescoes by Piero della Francesca. Above is a portion of one panel, showing the Queen of Sheba with her attendants approaching the court of King Solomon. Others are above and below

The themes seem to matter little except as permitting us to know where the painter started from when he began to plan it all. Perhaps knowing them is important, for it lets us place ourselves beside him companionably for a moment, as he begins to conceive his plan. Then his thoughts in imagining move him away where we cannot follow; afterward his hands work with skill beyond our understanding. No longer is he a companion, but alone in inspired expression. When he finished, here was the result—the message—for us to interpret and understand and respond to as we can.

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Progress in Education

That First Position

Country Teaching for College Graduates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LIGHTHOUSE! A lighthouse! Dr. Einstein seriously advises college graduates to obtain posts as lighthouse keepers so that they may have time to devote to study and thought. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. However, it is possible to gain time for study and meditation in another way, and that is through acceptance of teaching positions in country schools.

If one is willing to lay down ambitious plans for immediate placement in big schools, and to go to the country, one will find vast compensations. The fact is, or so it seems to the writer, that young graduates need a period of detachment from the atmosphere of universities and towns. They need greatly to adjust their thinking to the actual experiences of life and to find out for themselves just how to fit into daily working and living, outside of the intellectual, highly cultivated, atmosphere in which they have lived and thought for some years.

The very fact that there is little supervision, or none, makes it easier for young teachers to work out the actual problems of teaching. And not only the problems of teaching, but the problem of correct thinking about different phases of daily living, is to be faced, now at first hand. The simplicity of country living gives more mental leisure for thinking; much quietness eases the strains and stresses lately endured; the possibilities for solitude straighten out the mental perspectives.

Not Too Closely Watched

Most people like not to be too closely watched when they are trying out a new experience. So the young teacher is glad to discover for herself just how to apply theories and instructions in the art of teaching, and find how they work, or, failing to fit a theory to a condition, rely on herself to meet a situation.

There is also a sense of adventure in going away on a steamer to one school, and in a big train to another, and a feeling of pioneering in rumbling off in a four-horse stage to some place on the coast or in the woods.

One teacher found her first position in a lumber town on the northern coast of California. The small lumber schooner headed for the Golden Gate about sundown. The lights of the familiar city faded out. The stars appeared, and on the second morning, in the gray dawn, other lights, those of a small town appeared, especially the bright fire in the slag pile of the big mill. The change is so marked, one feels oneself in another world, new, interesting, different.

While the work was rather hard, the discipline a problem, still one had seen other teachers handle situations, so one kept to the familiar technique, only on the other side of the situation, as it were. There was time, after school hours, yes, there was time, to walk on the beautiful beaches, in the primeval forest, and to learn to think quietly and slowly, if one wished. There was a lighthouse, too, and one learned how the keeper and his family lived and one heard tales of the sea, of storms, and rescues.

Boarded in a Sawmill Family

The sawmill was the main industry, and the teacher boarded with the family of one of the sawyers, an excellent man, a man of character, judgment, courtesy. It really begins to dawn on young teachers that the only people are not the college people. Men and women who have never seen college have wonderful minds, and stores of information, and understand politics, and judge current happenings, and have opinions about school-teachers, sometimes satirical, and the young teacher begins to think that life in the concrete is infinitely more interesting than theories about it.

Even the town literary society, conducted by the high school principal, tested one's mettle. It is more difficult to please an audience of town people than the college groups, but it is great fun to try. The mosaic of character in such a gathering is inlaid with the judge, the minister, the teachers, the business people, the mill hands, the loafers, and so on. Now then, try to entertain them all. One also learned something of tides, and steamers, and poor Indians living on the beach, besides instructing young minds in Latin, ancient history, English, and good behavior.

Then the teacher went off across the Sierras in a big train, into the sagebrush country of Nevada. It takes considerable philosophy, if that is the word, to settle among the sagebrush. But—wait for the compensations! The teacher discovers that ranchmen and cattlemen are people, too, interesting and likable. There was much space between neighbors, and the rancher had a telescope through which to study the main road, three miles away. He could almost pick out a neighbor's team by the kind of dust cloud it stirred up.

The Teacher Learns

The young teacher was learning more about how to teach, by direct contact, by learning at first hand how young minds work. Her first lesson in reading sent the little pupil under the table, in tears; but afterward there was more patience, and no tears. The main thing is always the work itself, the teaching. The main thing is certainly reduced to the simplest terms when classes and teacher sit around a big table, badly scarred, and the seats have to be moved out to the dining table for every meal. But what did it matter?

The pupils were there, and they would have been no more important if they had sat on good furniture. They were good, clean boys, alert and interested, and they needed teaching. The teacher is just as much a college graduate out in the sagebrush as in the finest school plant in the country. The teacher learned more about many things: cattle raising, round-ups, mining, poor Indians, but they were likable, too, and the squaws made baskets of willow, which they sold for small sums. They would come to the teacher's window with the baskets under their aprons, so as to escape the comments of the big rancher, and she bought some.

The teacher learned to commune with silence and meditate on life, to lose the fear of isolation, and gain a sense of establishing a center of interest wherever one happened to be. There was plenty of privacy out on the great ranges, a great silence and restfulness, and then a cozy family life, though not so luxurious, in the house in the evenings. What discussions on politics! Ask the ranchers about the state of the country; they know.

The Fun of It

Back to California again, this teacher came to Mendocino County, where the great woods venture to the ocean. There was a cozy schoolhouse, with wall maps, and teacher's desk, and bookcase — luxuries after Nevada. The children were Americans and Swiss-Italians of the second generation, and these one had to learn to understand. There were more woods, deer, salmon, trout in the rivers, berries, beaches and hillsides.

After motionless sagebrush, to come to live on the very edge of the land, and to see the ever-changing floor of ocean ever before one's eyes, to hear continually the surf and breakers, and the wind on the roof, instead of the great silence of Nevada—this is a contrast which impresses one.

Then the teacher went to the Tehachapi Mountains, out of the fog, the heavy rains, into the high, dry air, the clear sunshine, hills piled on hills. There is always, of course, the close, busy work with the children, days full of activity, but there is also the outdoor fun, the games in the yard, the excursions in the hills. The birds fly into the room and build nests behind pictures, on the clock, inside the shutters; woodpeckers walk up and down the trunks of big oak trees, coyotes that howl out in the hills, and steal chickens in the very yards, or watch a solitary walker with close interest; deer that stand in the mountain road and wait while one is still; quail that run out and in in the bushes, and talk to one another while the walker hides in ambush; nut pines and sycamore, and live oaks and buckeye.

The teacher learned something of railroading, as the main lines cross through Tehachapi Pass, and cut loops and curves around mountains, and tunnels through them. One learned to realize that railroading is a tremendous system, and to respect profoundly its orderliness and discipline. One learned to walk and to ride in the hills, and to face the cattle that gazed curiously at a person on foot. The Indians had gone away, but there were many traces of them: metate holes in the rocks where the squaws ground nuts; pestles, and occasional arrowheads.

Learned to Love More

The teacher realized she had learned to love more; she had learned more of the children's ways of looking at things; she came to see that teaching was not a series of tricks learned out of books. It is a deep adjustment between teacher and pupil, whereby information, culture, inspiration, become alive, and pass in invisible, living streams from one to the other. To learn this in little schoolrooms in the country is a privilege, not a hardship—for you have the whole field to yourself, and can correct mistakes as you see them.

After all, to teach, one must teach. This teacher would not exchange the four years spent in the country with any four years elsewhere; especially the six months spent in Nevada, because they were the most trying, not in teaching, but in living conditions. While there she learned self-sacrifice, self-control, and gained a sense of the beauty of that big, gray and blue country.

Even with this brief review of the gleanings to be had by the seeing eye and the heart that learns to open, a young teacher may be convinced that she loses nothing, but gains much, by beginning her teaching career in country schools. Perhaps she may come to feel, as the writer did, that cities could never be the same to her after she had partaken of the richness of the fare of the country table.

M. T. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Pre-School Group in the Garden School at Ridgefield, Conn., a Product of the Extensive Work of the Child Education Foundation Training School of New York.

The Parent

Firearm Tragedies

California

Dear Friends:

I want to express my sincere gratitude for the Parent Column. It has been a great benefit to follow the constructive advice given herein.

I wish to share this thought of disarmament with you. The whole world is pondering this great question of disarmament. A recent poll of mothers in one of the public grade schools revealed the appalling fact that nine out of 10 approved of guns for their boys.

During the past holiday period (this winter) three tragedies with firearms came under the writer's observation, which proved conclusively that a program of disarmament in the home must be considered.

Mothers and fathers, let us instill in our children a love of peace and an aversion of war. Let us purchase constructive toys for the boys we love so dearly.

(Mrs.) M. L. F.

* * *

If in your home there is a young man or woman of 18 to 21 who is obliged to continue to live with you instead of going to college and who is without a job, you may be having experiences that would be a source of help and inspiration to others. The Parent Column would welcome a letter on the subject.—Editor.

* * *

Bible Lessons Studied

Washington

Dear Editor:

The problem of systematic study of the Bible lessons comes to every mother who desires her children to be well grounded before they leave the home, and to have a protection against "the world, the flesh and the devil."

With our four children I started early to have them first listen to the lesson read and then read some part of it daily themselves. Many times other things would interfere, though we tried to read before school time. I always contended that it was as important to start the day right by reading as it was to be clean and fed in preparation for school, and accepted no excuses. I believe that is an important attitude and it soon silenced excuses.

The children were gradually being outfitted with Bibles and other essential textbooks. At first only one lesson quarterly went the rounds of the family. That often brought confusion when time was limited. So for several years now I have purchased a quarterly for each child. Each has a good bed-lamp and extra pillow and does his reading as soon as he awakens. The 11-year-old girl and the 13-year-old boy read one and two sections each morning and are encouraged to go over the lesson as often as possible each week. I often have them read aloud to me, so I know that they are reading carefully and understandingly. We find the Saturday Monitor's "Word a Day" very helpful for pronunciation and clearing up unusual phrases. The dictionary is often used, also.

The two older girls now read three sections of the lesson every morning. Last year they read two sections and took turns reading aloud to each other. Now the one is away at school and reads her three sections, at least, and is thankful she had such a good habit formed while at home.

I need hardly say that the children are interested Sunday School pupils, and that this mothering experience has taught me many lessons.

I hope this plan will help other mothers and will give as much comfort as it has me.

(Mrs.) V. M. M.

* * *

"Have a Good Time"

New Jersey

Dear Parents:

Our little girl is four years old. It is a joy to have her say, "Good-by, mother, have a good time." She says this to me whenever I am going away from the house, even if it is just to the grocery store.

Her daddy began teaching it to her when she was just a baby. He held her up to the window and repeated the words. She began by saying, "Time! Time." Gradually the baby words changed into the whole sentence.

When daddy leaves for his day's work, our little girl and I say, "Happy day." At night daddy is greeted first by the front lights and next by, "Welcome home." He then looks for the picked-up toys. The picked-up toys and the turning on of the front lights are part of daughter's daily jobs.

She, also, puts the milk bottles on the step for the milkman, and helps set the table for dinner. These are games to her and a help to me.

We have found two good games for the hour before dinner. One is to stick toothpicks into cranberries, peas, an orange peel, an apple, or a piece of dough. This can be a fascinating game to play on the kitchen table while mother is getting dinner.

Animals can be made by using cranberries to join the toothpicks together, a giraffe is a very satisfactory one to make. The toothpicks are good for the long neck and legs. But even the process of just sticking the toothpicks into a piece of orange peel can be exciting. In our house, this has been by turn a rabbit, a porcupine, a forest.

The other game is to have a quiet reading time while mother is busy getting dinner. Our daughter chooses two or three books and climbs into Daddy's reading chair. There she sits and looks at the books a long time. We have made this a game and a privilege saved for the hour before dinner.

(Mrs.) L. T. P.

What Interest Has a Wife In Husband's Real Estate?

You and the Law Series—2

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

WHY is a wife often required to sign a deed before her husband can convey a piece of real estate standing in his name?

The wife in many states must sign the deed in order to release what is known as her dower interests.

Under the old common law, as soon as a woman married, all her personal property became her husband's, even her clothes and wedding ring. The husband could collect the debts due her, and all gifts to her during marriage became his if he reduced them to his possession. If she had real estate in her own name at the time of her marriage, it remained her own, but her husband had absolute control of it during their married life. If she passed away first, and there had been children born to them, he also had the right to use it for the rest of his life; then it went to her heirs.

What the Dower Meant

On the other hand, the husband had to pay all the debts the wife owed at the time of their marriage, and she obtained a dower interest in all the real estate he owned at any time during their married life. This dower right means that if he passed away first, she had the right to the use of one-third of all this land during the rest of her life. In order not to tie up all this property until her decease, one-third was usually allocated to her for her use for life, and the rest went immediately to her husband's heirs. The wife was not an heir of her husband under the early common law. At her decease, the one-third, which had been allotted to her, went to his heirs also.

If her husband disposed of any real estate without her signature, at his decease she could claim her dower rights in it, even though it then stood in the name of the person to whom her husband had made the sale. This is the reason her signature was, and still is in many states, considered necessary when her husband conveys his real estate. Otherwise in case the husband passed away first, the purchaser would be running the risk of her asserting this right.

Dower was once the only right a wife had in her husband's estate at the time of his decease. This is now changed by statute (written law, made by legislation). In some states the dower has been abolished, and the wife may take outright at her husband's decease a definite portion, as one-half or one-third, of all his property, that is, money, stocks, bonds and the like, as well as real estate. If there are no children she usually is entitled to more.

A Choice in Some Cases

In other states, she may have a choice between claiming dower, or taking the portion allowed to her by statute. If her husband has made a will and left her less than the statute allows her, she may waive the will and take the portion allowed her by statute.

Some states protect both the husband's and wife's interest in the home by allowing "homestead interests" to be established in the property on which they make their home, provided, of course the property belongs to either or both of them. If this is done, both the husband's and wife's signatures are necessary to convey the property, regardless of whether it stands in the husband's or the wife's name.

Dower was formerly much more important than it is now, because the chief source of wealth at one time was land. A wife today would seldom be provided for at her husband's decease if all she was entitled to was the use for life of one-third of all the real estate he had owned during their marriage.

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NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Her Personal Property Became Her Husband's.

Make Good Despite Deficiencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, England

THE education committee of the [illegible] has had such success that many of those can [illegible] are now engaged in [illegible] subcommittee keeps all [illegible] leavers, and gets [illegible] help of a number of voluntary workers who regularly visit the young people to see how they are getting on.

The after-care subcommittee has 5303 young men and women under its care. Of these 1906 are doing remunerative work, 1019 are at home doing no paid work, but they are all the more content and amenable because of their schooling. Others are being cared for in special institutions.

These are some of the cases of success: A painter of 23 receives £3 16s. a week; a transport motor driver aged 26 gets £3 10s. Three others engaged as wire-drawer (35), molder (30) and packer (32) each receive £3 5s. a week. An acetylene welder (33), a boot repairer (24), a furnace man (29) and a tinker (32) each receive £3 a week. The lowest wage recorded is earned by a partially-paralyzed man, aged 39, who receives 5s. a week for selling firewood.

The wages of the women vary from 2s. to £3 a week. The latter wage is earned in one case only—a woman of 27—who is head coat-hand and furrier, and is reported to have five apprentices working under her supervision. A woman of 25 earns 35s. a week as a French-polisher. The lowest wage cases, persons earning from 2s. to 3s. a week, relate to part-time cleaning occupations and to the minding of children. There are numerous cases of defective women and girls who find part-time employment of this kind.

An Indoor Outing

One mother solves the problem of fussiness in her children on rainy days by having an indoor outing. She thinks the trouble is due to lack of outdoor fun and fresh air. Taking her three little ones out is not feasible so she does the next best thing—she brings the outdoors in.

The baby is warmly dressed as for an outing and is placed in his carriage with plenty of covers. The other little folks dress warmly as if they were going out, and so does mother. Then all the windows and doors are opened wide. A quick cleaning program is carried out. Mother sweeps and dusts and the children are kept busy with the little helpful tasks she assigns them. The novelty appeals to all. At the end of about a quarter of an hour the work is done and everybody is cheery.

SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

It Mothers the Nursery Schools

The Child Education Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

JUVENILE communities, but communities of actual living, actual doing. Where the work is satisfying, as well as the play. All of it a basis for character-building habits—this is what nursery schools can be.

Between California and the Atlantic coast 110 such schools may be seen, staffed by graduates of the Child Education Foundation Training School of New York City. All these derive their inspiration from the Foundation, which serves as a center and source of educational service for children of pre-school and primary age, including those of all classes and nationalities, colors and creeds.

The Foundation's Alumnæ Association is active in bringing the graduates together, keeping them in touch with educational movements, sending notices concerning educational meetings, issuing news bulletins of Foundation plans, educational news and items of interest.

Teachers and directors write to the Foundation for advice concerning general or specific problems and make contributions through their own experimentation. The director of Field Laboratory, an important department in this teacher-training school, is in constant touch with near-by schools through personal visits and conferences, while schools too far away to be visited may write for specific help.

Means of Keeping Informed

Directors in New York City, whose schools are used as laboratories for the students, have meetings at the Foundation throughout the school year, and conferences with the director of Field Laboratory. By these means the Foundation not only keeps its graduates informed of the latest developments in their special field of education, but also keeps watch over its many schools, helping to unify the work.

Several "firsts" in the field of nursery school education should be attributed to the Child Education Foundation. In 1915, Miss Anne Eva McLin organized the first nursery school in this country at the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood Association in New York. The first nursery school incorporated in, and day nursery in the East, was under the direction of the Foundation, also the first reorganization of a day nursery into a nursery school in New York State.

This institution was the first to experiment with and prove the value of a system of individual [illegible] ends for each child in a school [illegible] them as a means for [illegible] cooperation between the teacher and the parents.

[illegible] Natural and Essential

[illegible] educational experiments [illegible] that many of these can [illegible] are now engaged in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

I COULD make a small book, I am sure, simply from Nicholas's references to time.

"I love to swim in time where it is over my head," he says somewhere.

And again: "Time is my theater, my hippodrome and coliseum. There are four plays I am particularly fond of—spring, summer, fall and winter. I enjoy seeing them over and over, preferably in that order."

And again: "Time is to me what the sea is to Joseph Conrad."

And occasionally he becomes more explicit, as in this entry: "Jan. 3rd. I am not sure but that grandfather's clock is not one of my most reliable friends. His moonish face is always genial, and he is always stimulating because he knows, I am certain, more than he cares to tell. Sometimes, before striking, he clears his throat to impart a secret or two, but reconsiders at the last moment. In the winter evenings he is especially companionable. His announcement of midnight is so preoccupied and deliberate that I have time to round out a fancy with each stroke. I box the compass of the year and by the time he has finished have gone from January to January again.

"Unseen, against the darkened wall
The tree of time stands in the hall,

"A staid and comfortable tree,
Rooted in eternity.

"Upon its branchless trunk is hung
A cradle swinging—swinging—swung

"To and fro by a tireless power,
To and fro by the measured hour.

"Tick—tock—from now to then
The cradle creaks, and back again.

"Tick—tock—from the arching vast
A leaf of time falls on the past.

"I seem to hear a drift of wind
In the thinning foliage, never thinned.

"O thronged, incessant host of time,
In whose far ranks does Saturn climb,

"Does the first blue light of dawn
Grey the peak of Egypt's stone,

"Does the purple shade of a lemon tree
Slowly wheel in Sicily,

"How keep they step, the earth and sky?
Under whose baton? Whither? Why?

"Too late to sound these questions now;
Midnight strikes my sleepy brow.

"As one by one the slow strokes fall,
For each a picture I recall:

"January . . . snow.
February . . . a softer glow.
March . . . the river leaping white.
April . . . bluebird sky in sight.
May . . . and violet time is nearing.
June . . . song in a sun-drenched clearing.
July . . . thunder, haying, swimming.
August . . . vales in moon-haze dimming.
September . . . fruit amid the corn.
October . . . far, a golden horn.
November . . . failing sun, and cold.
December . . . and year's tale is told.

"Abrupt it stops. . . ." And so does the poem.

I suppose Nicholas lost interest or else Hannah called him to dinner. That is the trouble with these Notebooks; they are just what they purport to be. Notes. It is very disappointing.

* * *

"Jan. 29th. Lay long awake last night. Sometimes one sails into a zone of sleep-dispelling clarity. Some are enraged; others enjoy the luxury of lying in warm blankets and being wafted along, without responsibility, through the rare stillness. Mrs. Scratcher came in this morning to raise an outcry against the experience. Her recital of her efforts to get to sleep deserved a Homer. The struggles of the Greeks to enter Troy were clearly nothing in comparison. Wakefulness, I hinted, was like a spark of fire in meadow grass. Ignore it, and after burning a little circle, it will go out. But fan it with anxiety, and you may have a conflagration that burns till morning.

"'That's all right for you, Nicholas, to say, "Ignore it,"' she interrupted. 'You don't have three children to worry about. You don't have a thing to worry about. The worst that can happen to you is to sort the mail wrong, or something of the kind.'

"'You underrate my capacities,' I told her. 'I have far worse worries than my work. Only night before last I suffered hours from an unresolved cadence.'

"'A what?'

"'A problem in poetry. A poem, Mrs. Scratcher, can give more annoyance than six children.'

"'I might have known better than to come to you for sympathy, Nicholas. You simply make fun of me, whenever I confide in you.'

"'Indeed, I do sympathize. Or rather, I would sympathize if you hadn't a wood-lot even larger than mine within hearing.'

"'What has that got to do with it?' she asked.

"'A great deal. Nature, with a wind and a few trees, offers you the grandest slumber song a person can want. The gale that kept you awake last night put me, unfortunately, to sleep. I was lying there listening to the booming of the waves—'

"'The wind, you mean.'

"'I did mean the waves; the long surges rolling in from the dark ocean and breaking in a muffled roar on the sand. I was enjoying that, I say, and hoping that the storm would increase when suddenly—it is this morning.'

"'We don't have a wind like that every night, thank goodness,' and Mrs. Scratcher sighed. 'What do you do, Nicholas, when you can't sleep and have no waves to listen to?'

"'There's always Cleopatra's barge,' I told her.

"'Cleopatra's barge? What on earth do you mean?'

"'Just that. I sometimes invite myself on the royal barge with Cleopatra. I choose a luxurious lounge to recline upon. I have a little black slave to fan me. And thus I loll at my ease while we float down the Nile. Such relaxation! I can feel the day's fatigue dripping from my finger-tips. I don't suppose I've ever gone more than a mile before falling asleep to the rhythmical sound of the oars. There's nothing to look at but sand, you know, and it gets very monotonous—'

"'Well, of all things! You do talk the greatest nonsense, Nicholas Pumble. I don't see how Hannah ever believes a word you say,' and with that Mrs. Scratcher left me to silence and a great sense of peace. But, if I know her, she will be boating on the Nile tonight."

* * *

"Dec. 31st. Another year is floating out to sea. On the customary flood of nostalgia, I believe. If all the sighs that are sighed tonight about the passing of time were collected in one county, it would be hard on the barns. There wouldn't be one left standing. People look too much over the shoulder. I wonder we don't run into more pillars of salt. In Sorley's store I hear far more about the fish that weren't caught last summer than those to be caught next. For every window facing the east, I want two to the west.

"And are there not fishes all along the stream? Invisible, I admit, as is the way of fishes, but they are there, from the tadpole in the spring to the whales in the sea. Those young days were beautiful, those days of moss rivulet and meadowbrook, of alder-hung stream and dancing little river. But were they more beautiful than these of the broader reaches? Intimations of the boundless and the eternal came brilliantly from the open sky and the passing tempest, but always from far away. But now the exciting lift of tide-water may be expected any year. The horizon widens steadily. The salt is almost tastable. One of these days I shall feel the swell. Who, under any sail, would go upstream? Not I. So, New Year, your vistas!"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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Icicles

(Tanka)

Drops of melting snow
Running from the sun's warm touch,
Caught in frost's embrace,
Linger in crystal fringes
Along the edge of the eaves.

MARGARET LAURIE SEAMAN.

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Village in the Woods": From an Etching on Copper by Peter Bruegel

Samuel Butler's New Zealand Years

Butler was patient and conciliatory. He wanted to be a painter, but his parents feared the deteriorating influence of Bohemia. They suggested teaching or the law, which he refused, offering in turn to study homeopathy, learn farming in England, or emigrate. For some months the exchange of unacceptable suggestions continued until finally in May, 1859, his father wrote him almost verbatim the famous letter of George Pontifex to Theobald, containing the sentence, "You shall not receive a single sixpence from me until you come to your senses." . . .

Finally, after many pros and cons, it was decided that he should emigrate to New Zealand to take up sheep farming. He sailed in September, 1859, aged twenty-three. . . .

He was to remain in New Zealand five years, to work "like a common servant" but with all the responsibility for making decisions and suffering the consequences that a servant is spared. It was a monotonous, lonely existence far removed from the cultural conditions to which he was accustomed. He did not like the life, but he was fully conscious of its advantage for him and he entered into it with courage and competence. To find land suitable for a run, he had to make many excursions into the wild interior alone or with a companion. They travelled for days on pack horses, through magnificent mountain scenery, fording rivers, sometimes sleeping on the ground, sometimes stopping at stations where they were cordially received by university men who did their own cooking, washed themselves in the lake, and kept Latin and English classics on the dirt floor under their sheetless bunks. Their life seemed to him "a kind of mixture of that of a dog and that of an emperor." Butler finally found some eight thousand acres of good land, bounded on three sides by rivers, which he took up and called Mesopotamia. And there, high among the hills, twenty-five miles from his nearest neighbor, he built a hut and was soon living the life of a dog and an emperor, surrounded by three or four assistants and some three thousand sheep. . . .

He seems to have been genuinely liked and admired by those who knew him in New Zealand.

"His talk was always stimulating," writes one . . . "I shall never forget the small dark man with the penetrating eyes who took up a run at the back of beyond, carted a piano up there on a bullock dray and passed his solitary evenings playing Bach's fugues; and who, when he emerged from his solitude and came to Christchurch, was the most fascinating of companions."—CLARA G. STILLMAN, in "Samuel Butler, A Mid-Victorian Modern." (London: Secker; New York: Viking.)

WHEN Peter Bruegel went on a sketching tour in the Tyrol, from 1553 to 1558, he showed an astonishing facility for setting down in pen and ink a convincing picture of the landscape. His drawings were reproduced as etchings by Jerome Cock, painter, engraver, and publisher, who set up a shop in Antwerp in 1550, and suggested to the young Bruegel that he make the trip. These views were doubtless widely welcomed by people who lived on both sides of the Alps, and who traveled less than people do today.

"The Village in the Woods" is a result of the collaboration of Bruegel and Cock. It is a scene of Bruegel's native Brabant; for, after his Alpine journey, Bruegel's eyes had been opened to the beauty of landscape, and he discovered for the first time the charm of his own countryside. He frequently combined bits of Tyrolean landscape from his sketch book with the Dutch scene before him. It is probable that details in "The Village in the Woods" are inserted from these sketches.

Bruegel was a true modern in his point of view; he was one of the first to paint the landscape for its own sake, not merely as a background for figures. Although he bows to current convention, so far as to introduce small human or mythological figures into his compositions in order to give them an easily understandable title, his real interest is in the fields, trees, mountains, and winding rivers, which he studies with an eye to construction and line.

Bruegel's paintings and engravings were immediately popular in his day. He knew how to interest the public without making artistic concessions. He understood the peasants and their ways; and, in turn, his art was understood by them. Religious subjects had grown dull by unintelligent repetition, and the people longed for a more vital art. Bruegel satisfied this need by producing delightful landscapes, grotesque imaginative compositions, and pictures of everyday life—ships, weddings, feasts, harvests. Bits of folklore or contemporary figures, often introduced into his pictures, delighted the popular mind.

Not much is known of Bruegel's life other than that he was born near 1525, in Breda in the hamlet of Brueghel, from which he took his name; and that he soon went to Antwerp where he formed a partnership with Jerome Cock. In 1563 he married Marie Cock, the daughter of his former master, and moved to Brussels where he spent the rest of his life.

An inkling of his character is given in a comment written thirty years after his death: "Bruegel was a very silent and a very clever man."

"The Village in the Woods" and other engravings by Bruegel, the sixteenth century "modern," may be seen in the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they can be compared with prints by twentieth century "moderns" in the corridor adjoining.

The Dog Club

From the window of the breakfast room, there is daily an amusing view of the gentlemanly Dog Club. The club meets in barking symphony, always, by the beech tree in the Prior's yard.

Every morning at half-past ten, the meeting is called to order again. The president, a sable collie, is both dignified and vivacious. The roll call is determined with friendly sniffs; seven members, all in good standing.

Brother Airedale barks a challenge—a race to the Taylor house at the corner. In beautiful formation six leap the Prior hedge, fraying the rhododendrons next door. Brother Scotty, on twinkling short legs, finds a canny short-cut and arrives with his crowd.

Franz, the police pup, is willful and young, suggesting a canter in the traveled road. President Collie stands for order; but, finding himself in a canine minority, joins the rest with a joyful yelp. The sudden backfire of a truck sends them back, aghast, from this No-Dog's-Land.

Then they go into a huddle, muzzles together, tails in amiable motion. They vote that Public Enemy number one is the Thompson cat, who carries concealed weapons in her furry paws. And Enemy number two is Bobby Prior, whose humor, at the age of nine, is regrettably practical.

Brother Hero, the black Newfoundland, belying his noble brow, leads a foray on a can beneath a porch. And the twins, electric wire terriers, suddenly dash about, nipping and worrying and frolicking; reducing the meeting to unparliamentary chaos.

And all this time two unbidden dogs sit in miserable exile on the Taylor steps. A chow, looking stubborn and glum, pretends not to see this gayety. A Russian wolfhound, leashed to a pillar, crosses his paws and turns aside his narrow head in anguish.

Who can say why they are ostracized? What doggy social error spelt their doom?

Then, in a moment when one has looked skyward or gardenward, the club has mysteriously adjourned. The members have disappeared, after pledging wags, into their respective holds; not to be seen in fraternal gambol until tomorrow at half-past ten.

M. B.

Den öppna dörren

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

HUR ivrigt och vitt utbrett är icke i dessa dagar sökandet efter en utväg ur de lidanden och bekymmer, som tyckas ansätta människoskläktet. Individer, nationer och även internationella sammanslutningar hoppas att finna den öppna dörren till en högre och mer bestående levnadsordning.

Här lämnar Kristen Vetenskap ett oskattbart bidrag till människornas välfärd genom att göra dessa Kristi Jesu odödliga ord praktiskt tillämpliga i det dagliga livet: "Jag är dörren; den som går in genom mig, han skall bliva frälst, och han skall få gå ut och in och skall finna bete". Den som uttalar dessa ord har givit rikliga bevis på att Kristus-medvetandet förvisso är den öppna dörren till frälsning från den dödliga tillvarons alla lidanden och dissonanser. Mrs. Eddy urskilde den praktiska betydelsen av Mästarens mission, och hon förutsåg den tid, då hans lära skulle bliva förstådd och tillämpad genom att befria människosläktet från bördan av sjukdom, synd, brist och sorg. År 1898 sände hon till sin kyrka ett budskap, delvis så lydande (*Christian Science versus Pantheism*, sid. 12): "Detta århundrade, som nu närmar sig sitt slut, och de efterföljande, komma att ställa stora krav på religionen och skola fordra, att Skriftens inspirerade bud fullgöras. Högt över materiens så kallade lagar öppnar kristendomen genom sin höghet en dörr, som ingen kan tillsluta; den visar för alla folk vägen ut ur synd, sjukdom och död; den avlyfter den bittra erfarenhetens börda från mänsklighetens hjärta".

Varför tveka de dödliga att träda in på denna räddningens väg? Vad är det som tyckes vara en stängd dörr mellan ett problem och dess lösning? Är det icke okunnighet—okunnighet om Principen och om de regler, som styra problemet? Men är okunnighet något verkligt? Helt visst icke. Okunnighet är intet annat än missuppfattning, illusion, brist på kunskap. Den är en felaktig föreställning, som, om den antages såsom faktum, stänger dörren för sanningen eller verkligheten. Såsom Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mary Baker Eddy så klart påvisar (sid. 390): "Det är vår okunnighet om Gud, den gudomliga Principen, som framkallar skenbar disharmoni, och den rätta förståelsen av Honom återställer harmonien". Det är då tydligt, att en rätt uppfattning av Guds sanna egenskaper tillintetgör de felaktiga föreställningar, som skymma den gudomliga närvaron.

Paulus' försäkran, att vi "hava Kristi sinne", framhålles i Kristen Vetenskap genom förklaringen av Gud såsom allenarådande, oändligt Sinne, Ande, Princip, Liv, Sanning, Kärlek och substans och av den verkliga, andliga människan såsom Hans avbild och likhet. Erkännandet av Gud såsom oändligt, gudomligt Sinne och av människan såsom återspeglingen av obegränsad intelligens, bringar befrielse från de nedsättande begrepp, som medföljа den tron, att mentala egenskaper äro inneslutna i en materiell hjärna. Skriftens maning: "Varen så till sinnes, som Kristus Jesus var", åsyftar säkerligen icke materiellt tänkande, utan uppmanar till odlande av den andliga förnimmelse och djupa förståelse av den enda sanna intelligensen, Gud, som Mästaren gav uttryck åt under hela sin levnad, en levnad oförliknelig i att framgångsrikt övervinna varje slag av disharmoni, vare sig mental, moralisk, fysisk eller ekonomisk.

Det som vanligen kallas denna tidens världsförhållanden är icke olikt de förhållanden, som Jesus stod inför och övervann genom sin ofelbara kunskap om Gud. Nu liksom då framvisar okunnigheten om Gud sina felaktiga mentala begrepp: sjukdom, girighet, fruktan, brist, strid, förvirring och olycka. Åt dem som trodde på en ojämn fördelning av ägodelar gav han den försäkran, att "en människas liv beror icke därpå att hon har överflöd på ägodelar". Den store Läraren, rik i förståelsen av Ande såsom den enda substansen, sökte sålunda att vända sina åhörares tankar bort från det materiella och hän mot den omätliga, gudomliga Kärleken, som är Fader och Moder till allt—källan till allt vara, ursprunget till allt som är bestående och evigt. Med ett sinneslugn, som kom av en djup och fast förtröstan på den gudomliga Kärlekens närvaro och makt, var Jesus i stånd att bevisa det praktiska värdet av sin lära genom att övervinna vad som kan kallas en svår brist på föda, med det resultat, att ett rikligt bord dukades i ödemarken för de trötta skarorna. Samma tillitsfulla förståelse av den store Givaren av allt gott gav Jesus även förmåga att med naturligt lugn och tillförsikt efterkomma de romerska myndigheternas krav vid indrivningen av skattepenningen. Och till honom kommo de sjuka, de blinda, de vänlösa, som blivit stående framför den skenbara dörren av fruktan och okunnighet om Gud; och hans upphöjda medvetande om varat öppnade utan undantag deras fängelses dörr till en rikare förnimmelse av liv i Gud.

Kristus, Sanningen, har icke förändrats under tidernas lopp, ty Sanningen är oföränderlig. Den är alltid mitt ibland oss och säger: "Se, jag står för dörren och klappar; om någon lyssnar till min röst och upplåter dörren, så skall jag gå in till honom och hålla måltid med honom och han med mig". Endast i den mån människor och nationer lägga bort högmod, fördomar, självviskhet och hat och för sin vägledning och sitt uppehälle se till det enda oändliga Sinnet, skola de öppna tankens dörrar för denna gudomliga förståelse av Gud och människan, vilken allena tillfredsställer det hungrande hjärtat, återuppbygger det splittrade hemmet och upplyser rådskamrarna med vishet, barmhärtighet, rättvisa och frid.

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The Open Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW eager and widespread is the search today for a way of escape from the ills and discomforts which seem to beset mankind! Individuals, nations, and even international groups hope to find the open door to a higher and more permanent order of living.

Here Christian Science makes a priceless contribution to human welfare by rendering practical in daily experience the immortal words of Christ Jesus, "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture." The author of these words furnished abundant proof that the Christ-consciousness is, indeed, the open door of salvation from all the ills and discords of mortal existence. Mrs. Eddy discerned the practical import of the Master's mission, and she envisaged the time when his teachings would be comprehended and utilized in freeing mankind from its burdens of disease, sin, lack, and sorrow. In the year 1898, she sent a message to her church which reads in part (Christian Science versus Pantheism, p. 12): "This closing century, and its successors, will make strong claims on religion, and demand that the inspired Scriptural commands be fulfilled. The altitude of Christianity openeth, high above the so-called laws of matter, a door that no man can shut; it showeth to all peoples the way of escape from sin, disease, and death; it lifteth the burden of sharp experience from off the heart of humanity."

Why do mortals hesitate to accept this way of escape? What is it that appears to be a closed door between any problem and its solution? Is it not ignorance—ignorance of the Principle and rules governing the problem? But is ignorance a reality? Assuredly not. Ignorance is nothing more than mistaken sense, illusion, lack of knowledge. It is false belief, which if accepted as fact shuts the door on truth or reality. As the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, so clearly states (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Plainly, then, a correct apprehension of the true character of God destroys the false beliefs which hide the divine presence.

St. Paul's assurance that "we have the mind of Christ" is emphasized in Christian Science through the explanation of God as supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Principle, Life, Truth, Love, and substance, and of the real, spiritual man as His image and likeness. The recognition of God as infinite divine Mind and of man as the reflection of unlimited intelligence, brings release from the belittling concepts which accompany the belief that mental capacities are confined in a material brain. The Scriptural injunction, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," certainly does not refer to material thinking, but admonishes the cultivation of that spiritual perception and profound understanding of the one true intelligence, God, which the Master manifested throughout his career, a career unparalleled in its success in overcoming every phase of discord, whether mental, moral, physical, or economic.

What are commonly called world conditions today are not unlike the conditions that Jesus met and mastered through his unerring knowledge of God. Now, as in those days, ignorance of God presents its false mental concepts of sickness, greed, fear, lack, strife, confusion, and disaster. To those believing in the unequal distribution of wealth, he gave the assurance that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Thus did the great Teacher, rich in the understanding of Spirit as the only substance, seek to turn the thoughts of his hearers away from materiality and towards immeasurable divine Love, the Father and Mother of all—the fount of all being, the source of all that is enduring and eternal. With a serenity born of deep, abiding trust in the presence and power of divine Love, Jesus was able to prove the practical value of his doctrine by overcoming what might be called an acute shortage of food, with the result that there was spread in the wilderness a bountiful table for the weary multitude. This same trustful understanding of the great Giver of all good also enabled Jesus to meet, with natural ease and assurance, the demands of Roman authority in the exaction of tribute money. And to him came the sick, the blind, the friendless, halting at the illusive door of fear and ignorance of God; and, invariably, his exalted consciousness of being opened their prison doors to a more abundant sense of life in God.

Christ, Truth, has not changed with the passing of time, for Truth is changeless. It is ever in our midst and saying, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Only as men and nations lay aside pride, prejudice, selfishness, and hate, and look to the one infinite Mind for guidance and support, will they open the doors of thought to this divine understanding of God and man, which alone satisfies the hungry heart, heals the broken home, and illumines council chambers with wisdom, mercy, justice, and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Ode to Spring

You came when stillness brooded
o'er the snowfields,
In one white night, how quietly you
came!
I felt your breath,—as I lay still
adreaming,—
Against my cheek,—And knew you
here again,
And then a flood of your young
tears at daybreak
Poured through the fields and gardens in soft rain.

And after that you frolicked with
the sunbeams,
Cut capers where the wild March
weed things blow;
I found your cap with that of Pussy
Willow's,
All soiled with mud, and mixed with
lingering snow;
And then I saw your long, thin fingers reaching
Down to the roots and sap, where
young things grow.

Together hand in hand with laughing April,
When daffodil and other shining
flowers,
Lift up their heads to reach a rosy
dawn-shine,
Or bow before your drenching short-lived showers,
You sing your joyous song with nature's children,
And stooping,—kiss your little
friends,—the flowers.

Ah Spring! If you would tarry
longer with us!
Fair child that comes with March
and leaves with June,
You greet a world so somber,—
dreary,—barren,
And leave it wrapped in smiles and
all abloom!
Will you not linger just a little
longer?
Why should you come so late, and
leave so soon?

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"MAN"
Testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

Evening in the Bois de Boulogne

It is the languorous hour of dreams;
The spires and towers of Paris
Rise dim and spectral
Sheathed in amber dusk.

Here in the wood the wind is quiet;
Black boughs and twigs
Are delicately traced in ebony
Again a primrose sky.

Flowered with stars
The lake lies dreaming;
The swans glide slowly over the
dark water
Like foam-white sails
Above a shadowy sea;
Blue shadows lie
Around the clustered trees along
the shore.

The myriad voices of the city
Blend in a muted harmony
That undertones
The silver sound of fountain water
Cascading
Into hidden silent pools.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Little Animation Is Manifested In Market Operations

Quiet Trading Features Most of Two-Hour Session Today

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Although some of the metals and a few specialties attained a small degree of popularity in today's stock market, leading issues were extremely listless, and prices generally narrow.

It was one of the dullest sessions since early in January.

Market observers attributed the lack of enthusiasm for most equities largely to the inability of Wall Street to determine just what sort of a federal control measure will pass Congress; to uneasiness over labor situations which, although static for the moment, are still being watched closely; and to the NRA campaign for shorter working hours and higher wages.

All things considered, neither the public nor so-called professionals showed much inclination to jump in on the buying side while the various problems are pending at Washington. There was a tendency to ignore bright business and industrial news.

Metal Stocks Up

Various metal stocks rallied following word that the House coinage committee had reported favorably on two silver bills, one providing for the exchange of American agricultural exports for silver and the other for expanded purchases of the metal. Speaker Rainey of the House was also reported to have predicted the passage of the two measures.

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up more than 2 points, and advances of a point or more were recorded by McIntyre, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, American Metals and Howe Sound.

Canadian stocks improved, and gains of about a point were held by Case, Western Union, U. S. Rubber and Atlas Tack. General Motors was us a trifle, but Chrysler eased.

The rails and utilities were hesitant. National Distillers, American Commercial Alcohol and U. S. Industrial Alcohol dropped a point or more each.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices continued to shift irregularly today. Buying interest was selective, and certain corporate issues which traders considered attractive on the basis of rising earnings or other considerations scored moderate improvement. Others, offered in small lots in thin markets, slipped back a bit.

Uncertainty regarding Alleghany Corporation's plans for meeting April 1 interest on the 5s of 1950 caused another wave of selling in that issue, which pushed the price down to a new low for this year. With today's 2-point loss this Alleghany Corporation loan was off about 10 points from a week ago.

Fair-sized gains occurred in American Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Texas Corp. 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5¼s.

Those on the losing side fractionally included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments were quieter but they held their substantial gains of the week. A few of the Treasury issues edged forward 1-32 to 2-32 of a point. Treasury 4¼-3¼s were off 3-16, while Libertys were unchanged to 4-32 higher.

Foreign issues were irregular in quiet trading. French 7s rose more than a point, and minor gains were made by some of the Argentine, Australian, and Japanese loans. Some of the German issues were offered down a point or so.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.86¾	.88	.85½	.88	+.01½
July	.86¾	.87¼	.85½	.87½	+.01½
September	.87½	.88⅞	.86⅞	.88⅞	+.01½
	Corn				
May	.50¾	.51½	.50¾	.51½	+.00¼
July	.52¾	.53¾	.52⅝	.53⅝	+.00¼
September	.54½	.55⅝	.54½	.55⅝	+.00¼
	Oats				
May	.33¾	.34⅛	.33⅝	.34	+.00¼
July	.34	.34⅜	.34	.34⅜	+.00½
September	.34⅞	.34⅞	.34	.34⅞	+.00½

Safeway Stores Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—Sales of Safeway System for the four weeks ended Feb. 24, reported at $17,508,289 compared with $18,375,857 in the four weeks ended Feb. 25, 1933, an increase of 13.8 per cent. Sales for the eight weeks ended Feb. 24 reported at $33,994,875 compared with $30,371,713 in the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of 11.9 per cent. Stores in operation now total 3265 compared with 3354 last year.

Kelvinator Corp. Sales

DETROIT, Mich., March 10—February shipments of Kelvinator Corporation, totaling 20,943 units, were more than 300 per cent of those for the corresponding month of 1933, and brought total shipments for the first five months of the company's present fiscal year up to a point 78 per cent ahead of those for the like period of the previous year, it is announced by H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales.

American Ice Co. Net

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—American Ice Company and subsidiaries for 1933 report net profits after federal taxes and depreciation of $872,489, equal after paying all other charges including dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock to 6 cents a share on the outstanding common stock. This compares with earnings of $1,424,313 or $1.04 a common share in 1932.

S. H. Kress & Company's Sales

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—February sales of S. H. Kress & Co. totaled $5,083,475, against $3,895,802 a year ago, an increase of 30.5 per cent. January sales showed the same gain over the previous year.

More Gold From France

CHERBOURG, France, March 10 (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the Europa to take to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York 1000 kilograms of gold, valued at 18,000,000 francs ($1,170,000).

Steel Products Shipments

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—United States Steel Corporation's February shipments of finished steel products increased 53,723 tons to a total of 385,500 tons.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low		Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.10	Last Mar.9
			—A—					
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
34	18	1	Adams Millis	1700	33⅞	33	33⅞	33¼
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	700	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7⅜	5⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
106¼	99⅛	3½	Air Reduction	200	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6700	21⅞	20⅜	21⅜	21
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	3000	3¾	3⅛	3¾	3⅝
14⅝	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	9	9	9	9
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	19⅜	19	19½	19¼
7½	4	..	Amal Leather	1000	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
42	25	..	Amal Leather pf	500	42	41	42	40½
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅝
36	25⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	29	28¾	29	29
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
107⅞	94⅛	4	Am Can	2100	100½	99	100	99¾
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	30½	30½	30½	28
58	46⅛	3	Am Chicle	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53
62⅛	47⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	51⅜	50	50¾	52½
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13¾	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow	1200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	18¼	18	18¼	17½
22⅝	17½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	20	20	20	20¼
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
11	6½	..	Am International	200	9	9	9	9
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	100	35	35	35	..
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Mt	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	7	7	7	7
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1900	25⅝	24	25⅝	24
31⅜	21	1½	Am News	20	30	29	30	29
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	9¼	9	9⅜	9¼
17⅜	13½	..	Am Radiator	3100	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	24½	24¼	24½	24½
7¾	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	24	24	24	25
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4700	48½	45¾	48¼	48¾
109¼	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	114	109	114	109
84½	71¾	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	81½	81	81½	..
44⅛	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	41
110¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108	108	108	108
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1700	121¼	121	121	121½
28⅜	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	30	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
27⅜	18¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1000	20½	20¼	20⅜	20¼
17⅛	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1900	14⅞	14	14⅞	14¼
83¾	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	76	74⅜	76	75¾
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	4200	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	1410	13⅜	11½	13⅛	11½
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	7700	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
34¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21	21	21	20½
88½	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	86	84½	84½	88
31⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30	30	30	29¾
88	78¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	87	87	87	88¾
6¾	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	800	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
64⅛	55	..	Armour Ill pf	400	58¾	57¾	58¾	58⅝
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	7	7	7	7
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅞
74	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	74	73	74	..
72¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1900	65⅛	64¼	65	65
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	600	31	30¾	31	31
48⅛	35¾	.50b	Atlas Powder	600	45¼	44⅝	45¼	45¼
98	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	98	98	98	98
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	2100	11	9¾	11	9¾
57¼	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	2400	55¼	54½	55⅛	55
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	700	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2700	8	7¾	8	8
			—B—					
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2000	30	29¼	29⅝	29¾
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	530	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
33	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	140	31	29¾	31	29½
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	300	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	14¾	14½	14½	13½
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
14½	12⅛	1½	Benefi Ind L	400	14	13¾	14	13⅞
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	19½	18¾	19⅛	19¼
49½	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	43½	42½	43¼	42⅞
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	74½	74½	74½	..
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	37	36	34⅜	..
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	14	14	14	14
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	59¾	59	59⅝	59
37½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	700	23½	22¾	23½	23⅞
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	700	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	6⅛	6	6	6
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	30	30	30	32
6⅜	3⅝	..	Budd Wheel	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	360	25	24¾	24¾	..
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	600	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
6¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1700	25½	25¾	25⅝	25¾
18½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	10200	18	17½	18	17⅜
33	28½	1¶	Cannon Mills	200	31½	31½	31½	..
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	500	73¼	71¾	73⅛	72½
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	30⅝	30	30	30⅝
44⅞	33⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1800	39⅜	38¾	39⅛	39
14¼	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜
12⅜	7⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
40¼	32⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	5500	37⅞	35⅜	37¼	36⅛
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	6
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	44	43½	43½	43⅝
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	11	10¾	11	11
25	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2100	13¾	12¾	13½	13½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	24½	24	24½	24
9⅞	4¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	20	19¾	20	19¾
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	700	10⅝	10	10⅝	10⅛
60⅜	49⅞	1	Chrysler	9200	53½	52⅜	53¼	53⅛
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	22	22	22	22¼
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	76	75	75	75½
1⅛	¾	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21¾	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	90	19¼	18¾	19½	19
109½	95¼	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	109½	109½	109½	..
17⅞	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4200	17½	17	17⅛	17¾
92½	79	7	Collins & A pf	12	92	92	92	..
32	10½	..	Colo F& I pf	40	23¾	23	23	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	26½	25¾	26½	26½
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	2800	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	700	68½	68	68¾	68¾
31⅜	18¾	..	Comm Credit	2200	30½	30	30½	30¼
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	100	100	100	..
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	50	50	50	50
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	20	28	28	28	28¼
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	55⅞	54¾	55⅝	56½
103½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	102½	102½	102⅛	102½
38¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	27½	26⅞	27	27¼
3⅜	1¾	..	Comwith & So	3200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	200	28	28	28	27¾
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	300	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
17½	10¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½
47¾	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	2500	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	38¼
92½	82	8	Consol Gas pf	200	86¾	86¾	86¾	87⅜
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	180	3	3	3	..
14¼	9¾	.25b	Consol Oil	4500	13	12½	13	12¾
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9½	6¼	..	Container A	200	8¾	8¾	8⅜	..
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
64	46¼	4	Cont Bakinf pf	600	62½	62	62½	..
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	400	77½	77½	77½	78
34⅞	23¾	1.30	Cont Insurance	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
7¾	1½	..	Cont Motors	700	2½	2	2½	2
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	2800	18¾	18½	18¾	19
84½	71	3	Corn Products	100	72	72	72	71¾
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1500	8	7⅝	8	7⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	200	32½	32½	32½	32¾
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	7	7	7	7
24	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
65⅝	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	60½	58½	60¾	69
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	4½	4	4	4⅜
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
			—D—					
8¼	6	30b	Davega St	100	6½	6⅛	6½	..
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	200	30¾	30⅜	30¾	29¾
6½	3	..	Del & Hudson	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
33	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1600	28½	28	28½	28¼
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	79	79	79	79
28½	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	200	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25¾
38⅜	32	1¶	Dome Mines	8900	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	2200	23	22	22	21⅝
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2900	22½	21⅝	22¼	22¼
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	2500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝
1¼	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1	1	1	..
103½	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	2900	93½	96½	97	96¾
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	100	119½	119½	119½	..
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	120	99	98⅝	98⅝	..
			—E—					
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	300	89	89	89	89
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
19½	11⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	200	18	17½	17½	18
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	29
99	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	60	96	96	96	..
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1200	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¼
7½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	..
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	48⅝
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	..
63	15	3	Endicott Johnson	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	..
124¾	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5¾	8¾	5¾	6
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	19½
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	200	20½	20½	20¾	21¼
27⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	26½	26	26½	26¼
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	1800	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅜
8¾	4	..	Exchange Buffet	290	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
			—F—					
7⅜	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	120	7¾	7¼	7½	7¼
6⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6	6	6	6½
1⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
61	34⅛	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	55½	55½	55½	55
82	70	..	Fed M & S pf	100	79	79	79	..
8⅜	2	..	Fed Valley Wat	400	4¼	4	4¼	4
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	30⅜	30¾	30¾	30½
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	1600	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	21⅜
61⅜	54¾	2½	First Nat Stores	500	55½	55	55⅝	55¾
17⅜	9¾	..	Follansbee B	100	14	14	14	14¼
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	19	19	19	19
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
50⅜	43⅜	2	Freeport Texas	1100	45½	44½	44½	..
			—G—					
4⅛	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	800	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	400	10	10	10	10¼
43⅜	32½	1	Gen Am Trans	800	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	41
21⅜	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	100	18	18	18	18
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	500	12½	12	12	12¼
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	900	9⅞	9½	9¾	9⅝
6½	3⅝	..	Gen Cable	300	5½	5½	5½	..
29¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	5200	22	21½	22	21¾
12⅜	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
36⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	700	33¾	33	33½	33⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64½	54	3	Gen Mills	400	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
105½	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	9700	37¾	37½	37¾	37½
99⅛	88¾	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	99	98¾	99	98½
5⅜	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4½	4½	4½	..
77½	74	6	Gen Print Ink pf	70	73½	73½	73½	74
45⅜	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	43½	43½	43½	43¾
3⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
32¾	10½	..	Gen Refractories	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
48	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	80	47	46	46	47
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
34⅛	18⅝	1	Glidden	900	23	22½	22⅝	23
2¼	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	18½	18¼	19¼	19¼
18	12⅜	..	Goodrich	4900	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	15⅝
59⅛	40	..	Goodrich pf	500	56¾	55	56½	53
40¾	33⅜	..	Goodyear	2600	38¾	37	38¼	37½
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	10	9½	10	10
4½	2¾	..	Graham Paige	800	4½	4	4	4½
13⅜	8	..	Granby	1700	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11½
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
40⅜	34	1	Grant (WT)	800	39¼	38	38	39¼
32½	18¾	..	Great Nor pf	3900	28¼	27¾	28¼	28
12⅛	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
34⅞	27	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	37¾	37¼	37½	37½
3⅛	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
41	24	..	Gulf States Steel	200	41	41	41	..
			—H—					
8¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
90	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	90	90	90	91
24¾	14½	..	Harbison Walker	100	22	22	22	23¾
100	87	6	Harbison W pf	20	96	96	96	..
6⅜	3⅛	..	Hat Corp of Am	30	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
45½	19⅝	..	Hat Corp pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
86¾	67½	8	Hazel Atlas	100	83	83

Financial: News and Comment

Italy's Largest Conversion Loan Complete Success

All But One-Fifth of 1 Per Cent of Loan Has Been Converted

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The largest loan conversion ever attempted in Italy, concerning an amount exceeding 61,000,000,000 lire (over about $5,100,000,000 at the present exchange) was successfully accomplished when practically all the holders of the 5 per cent consols and littorio bonds agreed to convert them into the new redeemable 3½ per cent stock. Official figures show that out of a total of 61,393,000,000 lire outstanding only 123,266,900 lire, or one-fifth of 1 per cent, have not been converted.

The success of this operation goes far to show both the fairness of the terms offered by the Italian Treasury for conversion and the confidence of the Italian investor in the financial policy of the Fascist Government.

Loan Conditions Good

The most interesting feature of this conversion is the fact that it was undertaken at this time. The 5 per cent consols were unconvertible before the end of 1936, but, in view of the readjustments that had taken place elsewhere as well as of the complexion of the money market at home, the Government decided to profit by the present favorable loan conditions to offer a voluntary conversion on terms which showed full respect for the rights of the holders and at the same time duly safeguarded the interests of the Treasury. In a full fiscal year the saving to the Treasury in interest will be in the neighborhood of 900,000,000 lire.

Non-converters were assured at once that they would not be deprived of their full interest until Dec. 31, 1936. They were simply requested to deposit their bonds at one of the branches of the Bank of Italy, receiving in exchange a 5 per cent scrip redeemable at the end of 1936, when the capital amount would also be reimbursed.

Holders who have converted will receive on April 23 next an immediate lump payment of the difference between interest at the rate of 5 per cent and the new rate of 3½ per cent up to Dec. 31, 1936—namely, 1½ per cent per annum for three years—in the form of a cash bonus of 4½ lire per cent.

Holders Receive Bonus

Moreover, holders who agreed for conversion will receive in addition prizes on the basis of 10,000,000 lire for each 1,000,000,000 lire of stock converted, these prizes to be drawn once only in December next and to consist of three prizes of 1,000,000 lire each, six of 500,000 lire and 40 of 100,000 lire. The total of these prizes is equal to 1 per cent of the amount converted.

The new stock will be exempt from Italian taxation, present and future; it will in all respects carry the same rights and privileges as the former 5 per cent consols, and will also be free of succession duties or of any charges on bequests and donations.

The new 3½ per cent stock is redeemable over 42 years beginning in 1937 by drawings or by purchases on the markets at or below the price of 101 per cent.

The operation dealt in one stroke with two-thirds of the internal debt of the Italian State and 86 per cent of the consolidated debt.

Jump in February Motor Production

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—Motor companies belonging to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce produced 170,206 vehicles in February, according to a preliminary estimate released yesterday by the Chamber.

On the basis of this estimate, February operations represented 68 per cent increase over the preceding month and 82 per cent increase over the corresponding month last year.

The estimate which is based upon reports of factory shipments includes the operations of all but one major producer in the industry.

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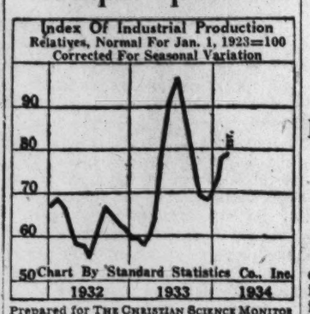
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

March Industrial Output Up 37 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for March is tentatively estimated at 79.7, an increase of 37 per cent over the corresponding period last year, but only about 2 per cent higher than in February.

As production at this time is being gauged strictly against known needs, however, a continued moderate uptrend is expected during the next few months.

Weekly Business Index Advances To New High for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—The moderation of the weather in the past week was one of the strongest single factors to the vigorous impetus which was given trade movements, according to Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its current business review. The "welcome change," it adds, released an avalanche of demand for spring goods, which had been pent-up for weeks.

"Retail sales are skyrocketing," states the review, and "the continuance of government allotments, appreciation on stored grain stocks, and proceeds of PWA labor are combining to lift rapidly the consumer purchasing power in farming districts, resulting in sales of hardware, work clothing, and women's ready-to-wear reaching a total from 50 per cent upward, when set alongside the almost complete lack of demand for these articles last March.

"In some districts of the Southwest, dollar sales are running up to around 100 per cent higher than last year in such lines as dry goods, clothing, and housewares. For the country, as a whole, the general average for the week was 30 to 50 per cent higher than in 1933."

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, reached a new high for the current year. It advanced to 86.9 in its sixth successive weekly gain, compared with 45.8 per cent the corresponding week of 1933.

Chrysler Employees Get 6 to 1 Return On Investment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 10—Employees of the Chrysler Corp. who invested savings with the 1929 class have, four years later, received in corporation stock and cash a return of about six to one on the amounts of their deposits, according to a statement issued by Mr. Walter P. Chrysler. For instance, one who invested $300 in 1929 now receives cash and stock valued at about $1800. To every dollar invested by employees the corporation added 50 cents, in addition to accrued interest and stock bonus.

It was explained by Mr. Chrysler that the plan was submitted to employees of the corporation in June, 1929, as a means of helping them to save and invest their money and become stockholders of the corporation on advantageous terms and thus to share in its financial success.

The plan provided for the opening each year of a savings and investment fund into which all employees, receiving less than $5000 a year, would have an opportunity to deposit during that year up to 20 per cent of their wages or salary, but not to exceed $300 deposits in the fund to be made either through pay-roll deductions or in cash.

Employees who in 1929 deposited the maximum amount received 16 shares of Chrysler Corporation stock and their proportion of the uninvested cash. At recent market prices for Chrysler Corporation stock, plus the uninvested cash, employees received in stock and cash about six and one-half times what they had put into the fund.

Active Revival In Mining Now Seen in Mexico

Rising Influence of Silver Induces Reopening of Scores of Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Since the first of the year, and with increasing intensity, a general revival of mining has been noticeable throughout the Republic.

The most recent announcement of importance in this connection was that the Peñoles Mining Company is planning to reopen its Torreon, Coahuila refinery during this month. And this was generally regarded as further confirmation of growing mining activity which informed persons regard as being a direct outgrowth of the rising influence of silver in the world markets.

Much Activity in Chihuahua

Although officials of the American Smelting & Refining Company declined to comment on reports that they are increasing operations, other mining sources in the state of Chihuahua, where scores of mines are being opened, said the American company's properties have been showing unusual animation.

The San Francisco del Oro Company, with holdings in Chihuahua, resumed operations in February. Investigations have been in progress at the "Dos Cabezas" mine by the American Smelting & Refining Company and the Phelps Dodge Mining Company. More than a decade ago about $1,000,000 in machinery was installed there and remained idle because of revolutionary disturbances.

The Fresnillo Company has increased operations at Fresnillo, Zacatecas, where it has a 3000-ton daily capacity cyanide plant and an 800-ton flotation plant, the present production reaching 75,000 tons of oxide ore and 20,000 tons of sulphide ore monthly. The same company has taken options on many other properties in the state of Zacatecas. The Dos Carlos Mining Company, an affiliate of the San Gertrudis of Pachuca, has taken an option on the famous "Candelaria" and "Canoas" groups near Chalchihuites, Zacateca, where development work has been progressing.

Much Exploration Work

Mining activities have also been progressing in the Taxco, Guerrero, district, which yielded fabulous wealth during the Colonial period, and which has been more or less idle for many years. Principal companies with holdings there include the Chontaplan Mining Company, the International Ore & Smelting Co. and General Mineras, the last named at present building two concentration plants near Taxco. In the same district the well-known "La Concha" is being reopened.

Exploration work is underway also in the states of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Nayarit and Sonora.

Some delay in getting started is being experienced by smaller operators, who have in the past been dependent on American capital. The recent Securities Act in the United States is said by mining men to have placed difficulties in the way of normal financing.

Recent Washington private advices informing Mexican bankers that the United States Government is planning to expand the use of silver currency, has further added to enthusiasm in mining circles. Optimism of mining men has also been augmented by the reports that Switzerland is planning to abandon the gold standard.

Moderate Rise In Business Activity

NEW YORK, March 10—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a moderate rise in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	62.4	105.9	53.8	74.0
Prev week	64.3	105.7	51.7	73.9
Month ago	59.9	102.6	44.8	69.1
Year ago	49.3	90.8	19.2	53.1
1933-34 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933-34 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

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St. Louis Crowds Celebrate NRA Anniversary Spending CWA Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10—The first anniversary of the recovery program instituted by President Roosevelt on March 4, 1933, was celebrated here March 3 by a mammoth merchandise sale, in which practically all of the downtown stores participated. At noon of the same day 1700 of the city's leading business men lunched at the Hotel Jefferson and listened to reports of progress made in the various St. Louis industries during the past year.

Crowding streets and stores, people with money in their pockets from CWA checks, the first 30 per cent payment on deposits in Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank, closed since last March, new jobs, and increased wages were telling a story of their own. At the luncheon were reports of increased sales, employment and pay rolls in every phase of business activity.

In the "Recovery Sale" a conscientious effort was made to place actual merchandise values on the counters. An advertising program swelling newspapers to twice their ordinary size stressed price on trade-marked goods of accepted quality. One of the larger department stores alone employed 1000 additional clerks for the day, thereby directly placing in the wage-earners' pockets approximately $3500.

It is not surprising that the significant feature of the day's business was the large amount of cash sales, indicating that those in the lower income brackets were the buyers.

Southern Pacific Changes Policy on Bond Interest

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The Southern Pacific Co. has notified the New York Stock Exchange that April 1 interes on its San Francisco terminal first mortgage 4 per cent bonds would be paid in foreign currencies only to bona fide foreign residents.

In a resolution transmitted to the exchange's committee on stock list the railroad management made it known that American holders of the bonds would receive interest "in lawful money of the United States."

Holders of the bonds who are actual residents of foreign countries, the resolution added, will be paid their interest in foreign currencies.

Southern Pacific paid the January 1 coupon on the terminal 4s. in foreign currencies to all who demanded such payments regardless of residence.

Exchange Bill Manifestation Of Trend to Social Control

Brookings Expert Says Fletcher-Rayburn Regulatory Provisions, While Sharply Restricting Private Property Rights, Will Be Held Constitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill, which in modified form will be placed before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Monday, sharply restricts the freedom of buying and selling hitherto considered an integral right of private property, but undoubtedly will be held constitutional, says Charles O. Hardy, staff member of the Brookings Institution, in an article discussing various provisions of the bill. He says:

In its present form the bill is one of the most drastic regulatory measures ever submitted to the National Legislature. The practices covered by the bill fall into four main groups:

Artificial manipulation of security prices; trading methods, not directly manipulative, which may nevertheless distort price movements; conduct of the brokerage business; registration of securities and information as to the corporations represented.

Price Manipulation

Under the classification of artificial manipulation of security prices, eight specific practices are made criminal offenses by the Fletcher-Rayburn bill:

1. Fictitious transactions, commonly known as wash sales, in which the same person, operating through more than one broker, is at the same time buyer and seller.

2. Matched sales, in which one person buys a security and at the same time sells it to a second person at substantially the buying price.

3. All other sales which, like wash sales and matched sales, are intended to create a false impression of the marketability of a security.

4. Circulation of rumors that the price of a security is to be affected by stock market activities of any one or more persons.

5. Spreading false or misleading information about any matter sufficiently important to influence the average investor on securities values.

6. Payments to anyone in return for disseminating rumors that certain securities prices are to be put up or down.

7. Any and all pegging operations—that is, transactions designed to maintain a fixed price for a security—except with the approval of the Federal Trade Commission.

8. Cornering the floating supply of a security in order to raise its price.

Distorting Stock Prices

With respect to other methods which are believed to distort price movements, the Fletcher-Rayburn bill prohibits, among other things, trading through "puts," "calls," "straddles," and other options. A "put" is the sale of a security at a fixed price at any time within an agreed period, usually one day, one week, or 30 or 90 days. A "call" is a similar right to buy a security. A "straddle" is a combined put and call.

There is also a prohibition on the use of stop-loss orders.

A more drastic provision is the ban on "short selling," except as permitted by the Federal Trade Commission. A short sale is a sale of stock which the seller does not own.

The most drastic provision of all relates to "margin" trading, that is, buying securities partially on credit. The bill would allow brokers to lend to buyers only 40 per cent of the current market price of a security or 80 per cent of its lowest price during the preceding three years—whichever is higher.

Brokers' Practices

A third set of prohibitions in the bill covers the practices of stock brokers. They are not allowed to borrow on listed securities except from a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. Even so, their aggregate borrowings are to be restricted by Trade Commission regulations.

Stock exchange member specialists must be registered as such with the exchanges. Specialists are brokers who make a market by standing ready to buy and sell certain securities at fixed prices. The bill forbids them to effect any transactions except on fixed price orders.

Finally, a group of provisions requires the registration of securities and the publication of information by corporations with securities listed on the exchanges. The bill would thus assure the investing public more data than are now available on corporations which market securities through organized exchanges.

In addition, no officer, director, or owner of more than 5 per cent of any class of stock of a corporation with listed securities may buy such securities with the intent of selling them within six months. If any profit on such securities is made by such person from a transaction extending over less than six months, the profit is to inure to the issuing corporation.

The Bill and the New Deal

All these prohibitions . . . are intended to plug up loopholes and to guarantee effective control of security trading by the Federal Trade Commission.

It goes without saying that the measure proposes sharply to restrict that freedom of buying and selling which hitherto has been considered an integral feature of the right of private property. In this it is not inconsistent with the spirit of the New Deal, which aims to subordinate individual freedom and private property rights to what is conceived to be the public interest.

The Fletcher-Rayburn bill enlarges the previously accepted authority of Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and the power to control the use of the mails. Nevertheless, in the light of recent court decisions there can be little doubt that the bill, if passed in its present form, will be held constitutional. The trend of the times here, as in most of the world, is so strongly in the direction of extending social control that little attention is likely to be paid to the niceties of constitutional law.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The railway companies' results for 1933 are now being published. They are not all available in detail yet, but the general result is already clear.

Though the Great Western and the London, Midland and Scottish experienced a decline in gross receipts, in every case net revenue has risen considerably since 1932.

Railroad Profits

On the Great Western, net revenue rose by £369,158 to £4,828,561; on the L. M. S., by £807,862 to £10,712,685; on the Southern by £645,683 to £5,539,797; and on the London and North Eastern by £556,262, to £7,723,120. Thus the aggregate net revenue of the four main-line railways rose from £26,425,193 in 1932 to £28,804,163 last year, an advance of 9 per cent.

It is true that the increase has not been so steep as might have been guessed from a casual view of the gross traffic receipts, especially in the latter part of the year, when they were rising almost without a break. Two reasons are chiefly responsible for the divergence. First, in some cases subsidiary undertakings have not fared as well as the railway business itself. The Great Western, for instance, received only £66,251 net from dock and harbor undertakings, against £145,193. No doubt the Anglo-Irish tariff war, as well as the general stagnation of external trade, was to blame in this particular instance.

Still More Economies

The second reason for the lag of net profits behind the soaring weekly traffic figures is that as soon as things began to improve the railway companies had to check their economizing and increase their expenditure both on running costs and on maintenance. This is specially notable in the case of the L. N. E. R., which provides for repairs and renewals on an actual outlay basis, not by a theoretical depreciation charge; its accounts show that in the first half of 1933 its expenses were down £1,074,000, whereas over the whole year they were down only £483,000. Investors are not perturbed, for they realize that this really means a better foundation for future improvement.

The economies effected by the railways remain an outstanding feature of the returns. The L. M. S., which saved £976,579 on railway expenditure in 1933 compared with the previous year, has cut its costs by an aggregate of nearly £15,000,000 since 1927. The clamor of the employees for the remission of the wage cuts that were imposed in 1922 grows daily louder, and it seems certain that before long their demands will be at least partially met. Even so, the savings of the railways will not by any means all disappear, for the companies have learned to effect many physical economies under pressure of hard times, and their raw material costs are now on an appreciably lower level.

Tariffs and Trade

The sturdy convalescence of our railways while our ocean transport business is still very much under the weather is symptomatic of the whole economic position of Great Britain at this time. Cheap money, a revival of investment, the immediate consequences of protection, and other forces, have combined to stimulate internal trade; but in spite of some real improvement in recent months the great export industries still languish.

Within the last few days we have been concerned in three important moves on the chessboard of international commercial politics. First, we have imposed special retaliatory duties on certain French goods. Second, we have concluded a trade treaty with Russia. Third, representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry have begun negotiations with their opposite numbers from Japan. Each of these incidents has a significance far beyond the confines of the particular issue at stake.

The Anglo-French dispute arose out of the growing weakness of the commercial balance of France who is gravely handicapped by the high-valued franc. Prevented as she was by her trade treaty system from lowering many of her tariff schedules, she resorted to the quota method of limiting imports, offering to other countries the restoration of the full quota in return for tariff concessions. Great Britain protested that this flouted the most-favored-nation clause, and threatened reprisals. The threat has now been carried out, though there still seems to be hope of an agreed settlement.

Quotas and the Future

This sorry episode has at least one important implication for the world at large. The import quota system that has spread like a weed during the slump is a more flexible and more efficacious means of controlling trade than the tariff; at the same time it is more dangerous, and more damaging to the natural flow of trade, especially in the hands of creditor countries who, in effect, prevent their debtors from paying. It seems, however, that the quota has come to stay and that countries unequipped with it may be at a disadvantage in striking trade bargains.

Small Net Price Changes in Wheat Are Established

Buying Sufficient to Keep Market Steady—Total Volume Light

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10—Net price changes in wheat for the week were small, although at one time the level was under the recent low mark of 85 7-8 cents, May just touching 85½ cents, and then rallying.

Late in the week the wheat was also helped by a sharp recovery in stocks and in cotton and also by a stronger tone which developed at Winnipeg, where a better export demand was reported.

Total volume of trade has been light. Weakness in coarse grains especially in oats, adversely affected wheat for a time.

Scattered Unloading

Longs in corn and oats have been disappointed over the action of the market in view of the short crops and the presumption that inflation developments would affect prices favorably. Consequently there has been scattered unloading which with the lack of new buying has weighed heavily on the market. With 33 cents for May oats and 50 cents for May corn, however, there has been buying resistance that has proved efficient in staying the declines.

So far as wheat is concerned the situation has been favorable in regard to the movement and to the rate of decrease in visible supplies. Visible stocks have continued to decrease at the rate of better than 2,000,000 bushels a week, a rate which, if continued, will reduce the total supply to around 60,000,000 bushels by the end of the crop year.

Flour business was reported at the best volume since last October.

Some of the uncertainty which has enveloped the grain trade for several months is expected to be dispelled by the announcement of the grain code which was ratified by the grain exchanges and returned to Washington, with the official announcement expected any day.

European Conditions

European news on wheat confirms winter killing serious in France and some other countries, with indications that the 1934 crops in Europe will be considerably less than the last year or so. World's shipments are light, not because of any lack of supplies in exporting countries but because of a poor import demand.

Reports of a poor crop of corn in Argentina this season are being confirmed, and with the tight markets for old corn in that country, there is hope of some export business in our corn. Prices are not far enough out of long to preclude such an event. Oats have suffered more liquidation than other grains, while rye has been affected by the importation of Polish rye which, judging from Washington reports, is not to be hampered by any heavier tariff imposts.

Ohio Refunding Bill Not Aid Enough For City of Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10—Though the Ohio State Senate has passed the Cleveland-agitated municipal bond refunding bill permitting cities to divert part of their sinking fund monies to operation, it appears that this Forest City is still in the bankruptcy woods.

According to the present combined best judgment of financial experts, lawyers and politicians, the most relief the city can hope for from the bill is $3,772,688 toward its $5,340,000 estimated operating deficit, unless there is a larger tax collection than now anticipated.

As the bill now stands the city will be able to refund its bond maturity obligations if 25 per cent of the bondholders consent. It permits transfer of 75 per cent of sinking fund monies to operating funds. Cleveland's present bonded indebtedness of $123,000,000 takes a little more than half the normal tax dollar. The shrinkage of that dollar because of tax delinquencies plunged the city into its present fix.

United States Rubber Reports Small Profit

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The pamphlet report of United States Rubber Co., for 1933 shows a net profit of $76,913 after interest, taxes and depreciation, and a gain of 12.8 per cent sales over 1932.

Additional charges and credits not applicable to the year's operations caused a charge to surplus of $606,338 for the year, compared with a similar draft of $10,358,364 for 1932.

Net sales of the company and its subsidiaries were $88,326,666 compared with $78,300,091 in the previous year. Total current assets at the end of 1933 were $50,099,681 and current liabilities $10,778,827, compared respectively with $48,228,364 and $15,742,560 at the end of 1932. Cash of $8,054,291 compared with $12,303,473.

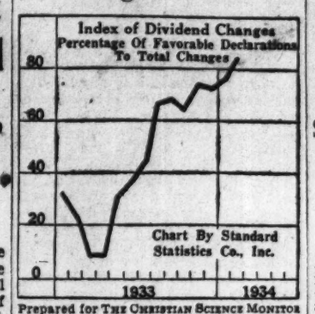
Aviation Stockholder May Organize Protective Group

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Sumner Sewall, Bath, Maine, banker and war-time "ace" flier, made public a letter he had written to the presidents of three principal aircraft companies, in which he is a stockholder, asking the managements to explain "what you have been doing with my property."

At the same time, Mr. Sewell announced that he and a group of associates are prepared to organize committees of share owners to protect what he described as interests jeopardized by cancellation of air-mail contracts.

Mr. Sewall requested lists of each company's stockholders, who he said will be canvassed to learn their views toward organization of protective committees.

February Dividend Changes Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY continued the excellent showing with respect to dividend revisions. Unless some new unforeseen industrial disturbance arises, the favorable trend should be maintained in coming months, as higher earnings resulting from expanding production and sales are realized.

Last year's improvement of profits provided the background in which this trend was initiated.

As shown in the accompanying chart, corporation managements were quick to respond with dividend declarations to the rise in earnings and confidence that followed the early 1933 financial crisis.

Wholesale Prices Rise to a Higher Level During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Wholesale commodity prices advanced three-tenths of 1 per cent for the week ended March 8. Present prices are now 73.6 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.4 per cent for the week ended Feb. 17, when the index was 73.7 per cent, according to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The rise in market prices of farm products, foods and miscellaneous items was the main cause of the advance in the index.

Present prices are 2½ per cent over the high point reached during 1933 (Nov. 18) when the index stood at 71.7. They are 4 per cent above those for the first week of January.

As compared with the low point of the year 1933 (week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6, prices are up by 23½ per cent. The index is slightly more than 11 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of two years ago, when the general average was 66.2 per cent of the 1926 prices. The general average is about 23 per cent below the average for the year 1929, when the index number registered 95.3.

	Mch 3 1934	Feb.24 1934	Mch 4 1933	P.C. Chg Mch 3 1934 & Mch 4 1933
All commodities	73.6	73.4	59.6	+23.5
Farm products	62.0	61.2	40.6	+52.7
Foods	67.5	67.0	53.4	+26.4
Hides & lea. prods	89.6	90.1	67.8	+32.8
Textile products	76.6	76.7	50.6	+51.4
Fuel & Lit Materls	73.5	73.6	64.4	+14.1
Mets & met prods	85.1	85.0	77.4	+9.9
Building materials	86.5	86.6	70.1	+23.4
Chems and drugs	75.4	75.4	71.3	+5.8
Housefrnshg goods	82.3	82.1	72.7	+13.2
Miscellaneous	68.6	68.5	59.6	+15.1
All commodities other than farm prods and foods	78.6	78.7	66.2	+18.7

Smelting Leases Claims To Kildun Co. in Mexico

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has agreed to lease certain mining claims to the Kildun Mining Corporation of Mexico, it was announced today. The claims adjoin the Kildun property, a silver and gold producer, located in Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi.

The agreement, which requires the ratification of Kildun Company stockholders, is expected to lead to an early resumption of operations at the company's properties. Under the contract American Smelting & Refining will manage the Kildun operations.

Standard Gas & Electric Twelve Months' Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 10—A preliminary statement of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 shows net income of $7,736,533, available for interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, amounting to $4,782,578.

Net income for the same period available for preferred stock dividends was $2,953,955, equivalent to $6.50 and $5.57 a share, respectively, on the $7 cumulative and $6 cumulative prior preference stocks outstanding at the end of the period.

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Senator Robinson Differs With Chairman Fletcher —Discusses Tariff

NEWPORT, NEWS, Va., March 10 (AP)—Senator Robinson, majority leader of the Senate, declared here last night the "danger of reckless and uncontrolled inflation" had been averted by revaluation of the dollar and enlargement of the credit base by recent heavy imports of gold.

Addressing the Chamber of Commerce on "This Changing World," the Arkansas senator said there were "numerous evidences" supporting the belief that general business conditions were improving.

He upheld the constitutionality and necessity for the Administration's reciprocal tariff bill, but differed with Chairman Fletcher of the banking committee in advocating a new agency to regulate stock exchanges instead of giving this job to the Federal Trade Commission as provided in the pending Fletcher-Rayburn bill.

"The surest corrective that can be found is publicity," he said with reference to the stock exchange proposal. He added "Publish the facts, forbid secret arrangements to manipulate the market, impose reasonable and increased marginal requirements and create a new agency, in the membership of which the public will be fairly and ably represented, to pass judgment on the rules and regulations as well as the practices indulged in on exchanges clarify and strengthen the law pertaining to the transmittal of false information through the mails and a long advance will have been made in the right direction."

The Senator said the time limitation placed on the President's power to change tariff rates under the proposed bill brought the legislation clearly within the provisions of the constitution granting taxing power to Congress.

The history of tariff-making by Congress was "marred by shameful abuses for which the public have had to pay very dearly," he said, pointing out the pending bill was to meet an emergency.

"While our commerce with foreign nations has been augmented since the fourth of March, 1933," he said, "it is still so small in amount as to make clear the importance of promoting and increasing it as a feature of the national recovery program."

He added:

"If reciprocal tariff arrangements intended to offset the disadvantages growing out of the fluctuation of foreign exchange and our handicap due to special arrangements already entered into by our competitors may not become effective until they have been ratified as separate treaties by the Senate, we had just as well abandon all thought of employing the principle of mutual concessions as to tariffs in the building up of our commerce."

Steel Wages Rise Slightly in January

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday results of a survey which showed that average earnings per hour and total wages of employees in the industry increased during January although employment declined slightly.

The institute said the number of employees for the month of January was 393,013 compared with 394,943 for December. Total January wages for workers on hourly, piecework or tonnage basis amounted to $26,773,393 compared with $26,439,830 for the previous month, the survey showed.

Average earnings an hour in January were 58.3 cents, compared to 57.8 cents for December.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Kolisch Quartet

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

VIENNA'S most attractive musical incident of recent weeks was undoubtedly provided by the two concerts given by the Kolisch Quartet after their great success on the Vienna radio. Recently I spoke of this ensemble which, playing everything by heart, achieves a freedom and precision in performance rarely heard in chamber music. It is a pleasure to see how consistently each player is aware of his colleagues, how they announce the themes to one another and how instantaneously each responds to another's musical intentions. I have never heard any other quartet play with so much color and such variety of tone. At the same time the greatest importance is given to making the musical construction clear.

Every piece appears sharply defined and stands out in bold relief. Neither analysis nor explanatory note is necessary in order to understand the form. And yet the playing never becomes academic. On the contrary, it always gives the impression of improvisation. It is as if, under the very hands and instruments of the players, a new work were being evolved—an illusion supported by the fact that one sees neither desks nor music.

Here we have four artists who are all virtuosi without the ambition of the virtuoso. Rudolf Kolisch is a pupil of Arnold Schönberg—as a musician, not as a violinist. He has played an active part in many different branches of music and was also a Kapellmeister for a short time. The formation of his quartet was no easy matter. He had to search for many years before he could find colleagues who reached his exacting artistic and technical standards. Fritz Kuhner, the second violin, is an excellent musician, who is himself quite capable of leading a quartet; Jenö Lehner is a viola player of exceptional distinction, with a lovely tone and great warmth of expression; Bennar Heifetz, the cellist, is an artist of fine musical feeling, knowledge and virtuosity. Even a pizzicato is, with him, an artistic achievement, for he always gives that exact weight and nuance which add clarity and richness to the whole.

* * *

At both concerts the Kolisch Quartet introduced a modern work inserted between classical quartets. This is a more practical method of introducing the public to new music than devoting a whole evening to modern works, when the listener becomes all too easily bored.

At the first concert Bartók's Third String Quartet was sandwiched between Schubert's D minor Quartet ("Der Tod und das Mädchen") and Beethoven's first "Rasumoffsky" Quartet. At the second concert the "Five Movements for String Quartet" by Webern was placed between Mozart's D minor Quartet and Beethoven's big B flat major Quartet, opus 130. The rendering of all these pieces was clear, forcible and technically perfect. These people play Bartók and Webern in the same way they play Schubert and Mozart—with the same lightness and spontaneity. The Schubert Quartet was one of their best performances, for they emphasized its brilliance rather than its lyrical elements. The fantastic character of the Allegretto Scherzando in Beethoven's F major Quartet was brought out most successfully. I had never heard the movement played in this way before. One recognized in this performance that many of Mahler's Scherzi have their origin in this movement.

Both concerts were a great success. Never before had the Kolisch Quartet received such an ovation in their native town; nor had they ever played so magnificently before. The applause which followed the modern works was no less than that given to the classical. A number of people in the audience told me it was the first time that Webern's music had made a deep impression on them. Others found it easier to understand than the Beethoven that followed, though certainly, this was the abysmally profound B flat major Quartet. Its heights and depths were in no way minimized, but rather brought out in all their ruggedness. Also, it was not the well-known Finale that was played in the last movement, but the big Fugue in B flat major, which Beethoven had originally intended to be the finale. This Fugue is, indeed, the most difficult one Beethoven has ever written.

* * *

The Kolisch Quartet have a charming habit of giving encores, as soloists do, at the end of their programs. Besides movements from Mozart and Schubert Quartets, they played the whole of Hugo Wolf's Italian Serenade, and with such delicacy and compelling rhythm that, in spite of the foregoing long and difficult programs the public was quite ready to demand a "da capo."

The last month has had little else to offer in the way of musical events. Schuricht, the German conductor, appeared at one of the Philharmonic concerts with a conventional program, when he showed himself to be a musician of high standing. The best part of the program was the interpretation of Beethoven's G major Concerto by Backhaus. This was also Schuricht's finest moment.

Desiree Kurz-Halban, daughter of the late Selma Kurz, made her début as a concert singer. Her appearance caused some stir in Vienna. The timbre and quality of voice are very like her mother's, and she already shows a facility for the famous Kurz-trill. A great career is prophesied for her.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

The Ballroom Scene in "Conversation Piece." Mr. Noel Coward as the Duc de Chaucigny-Varennes is seen standing in the center, facing left.

Answer to Keats

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

THERE is something vaguely disturbing in the charm of Mr. Noel Coward's latest play, "Conversation Piece," which has been received so enthusiastically that Mr. C. B. Cochran was able to sell the first-night stalls at His Majesty's at the unparalleled price of 50/ each. It reminded us, rather incongruously, of Inigo Jones. Jones, when the burst of Elizabethan genius had almost exhausted itself, stepped on the stage to beautify it with castles and palaces, with routs and masques and revels. As the dramatists cease to be able to stir the soul, the decorators enter to enchant the eye. "Conversation Piece" enchants the eye.

For Mrs. G. E. Calthrop, who has designed the dresses and scenery, it is the latest, and perhaps the most remarkable, of many triumphs. To be sure, Mr. Coward's story and setting give her every opportunity. The squares and parks of Regency Brighton, people by fine ladies and dukes and earls and marquises, and apple women and hawkers, and tradesmen and fishermen, and soldiers and men about town, are obviously a challenge that any ambitious and able stage designer would be glad to take up. Mrs. Calthrop has taken it up most successfully. Her pictures never fail to delight the senses, and occasionally, as in the ballroom of the Duc de Chaucigny-Varennes, they are so lovely that they evoke a spontaneous rustle of applause from the audience.

* * *

But what is the story that is unfolded amid these scenes of splendor, and by this singularly aristocratic cast? It is neither very strong, nor, despite Mr. Coward's description, very romantic. Paul, the Duc already mentioned, is a penniless nobleman exiled from France by Napoleon and the Revolution. He has picked up a little acrobat, Mélanie, in some café chantant, and brings her over to England to marry her to the richest man he can find, hoping thereby to resolve his economic problems in perpetuity. But Mélanie, of course, falls in love with Paul, instead of with the young Marquis of Sheere who obligingly presents himself. And at a grand ball given by Paul she declares as much, to the embarrassment of the assembled guests and to Paul's own exceeding chagrin. In the third act, however, all comes right, or as right as can be, when an impoverished aristocrat marries a destitute acrobat, and neither of them has a penny to call his own.

There is a long and distinguished cast. The young Marquis is played agreeably enough by Mr. Louis Hayward, and Miss Heather Thatcher speaks the prologue beautifully. Miss Betty Shale makes a striking impression in a big part in which she utters not a word, and Mr. Noel Coward himself, at somewhat short notice, presents the Duc de Chaucigny-Varennes. At first (at any rate, after his slow and stately perambulation of a silent stage soon after the curtain rises) he appears to lack the last ounce of assurance and poise to be expected of a gentleman so magnificently titled, but later on he improves, and his agitated pantomime in the Pavilion gardens near the end when he thinks he has lost Mélanie, is really very well done. In several scenes his skilled touch as a director is apparent. Especially to be noted is the cleverness of the way in which the first scene in the gardens is held pictorially together by the figure of the girl eating an apple on the railings, as she watches the shifting and splendid crowds drift by.

* * *

But naturally the great attraction of "Conversation Piece" is Mlle. Yvonne Printemps, who, though no stranger to London, has never played a part in English before. Mélanie is not a character that affords any scope for emotional acting, but Mlle. Printemps makes her at once piquant and shy, light-hearted and melancholy, and achieves an evident success. Mr. Coward has given her some engaging melodies. Whatever may be the proper reply to Keats's query, "Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?" it is to everybody's unqualified satisfaction that several chansons de Printemps have found their way into "Conversation Piece."

His Majesty's Theater—Charles B. Cochran presents Yvonne Printemps in "Conversation Piece," a romantic comedy with music, by Noel Coward. The play directed by the author. All scenery and costumes designed by G. E. Calthrop. Produced Feb. 16, 1934.

Even the Kitchen Sink

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EXAMPLES of "machine art" constitute the newest exhibition offered by the Museum of Modern Art, continuing until April 16. Impressive are the evidences of expenditures of time and money in this presentation of the trim geometrical shapes that the products of the modern machine have taken under the direction of designers who find beauty in utility, in plain surfaces, in forms that are dictated by the uses to which they are to be put. The objects shown are for domestic, commercial, industrial and natural science purposes. They are exhibited for their fine design, "whether that was intended by the artist or was merely the unconscious result of efficiency compelled by mass production."

Those responsible for the exhibition offer as its theme this quotation from the "Philebus" of Plato: "By beauty of shapes I do not mean, as most people would suppose, the beauty of living figures or of pictures; but, to make my point clear, I mean straight lines and circles, and shapes, plane or solid, made from them by lathe, ruler and square. These are not, like other things, beautiful relatively, but always and absolutely."

* * *

Included in the showing are gears, springs, cables, ball-bearings, steel T sections, propellers, kitchen cabinets and stoves, carpet sweepers, pots and pans, paper cups, optical and other precision instruments, slide rules, laboratory glass and porcelain, house furnishings, office equipment, industrial units, supplied by upward of 100 firms and corporations. False ceilings of muslin diffuse the lighting and give intimacy to the display. Muslin covers the wall surfaces, and variations of background are introduced by movable panels of aluminum and stainless steel, as well as by panelings in canvas painted pastel blue, pink or gray. There are stands of cedar and walnut, erected so as to show the wood grains in matched panels, shelves of black and white Carrara glass, and display areas covered with black velvet for objects in glass. Mr. Philip Johnson directed the exhibition.

* * *

Saluting the arriving visitor is a great red, three-bladed propeller, set within a heavy frame of wood painted white. This object will perhaps satisfy persons who seek the element of variety within repetition as exemplifying a tpye of æsthetic forms that are made with the aid of a machine and yet are not turned out with micrometer precision. Closer to the mass-produced form in its unvaried repetition is a small outboard propeller of aluminium, shown against a light blue panel. For repetition carried to a practical—if not an absolute—perfection we have objects such as balls for bearings.

Repetitive variety is introduced into many of the displays by showing articles in series, as goblets, bowls, ladles and gears of the same shape but of graduated sizes. The gleaming surfaces of the metals, with their reflections of varied shapes, lend further fascination to these arrangements. Textures of wood and fabric are used as accent in this exhibition, which is a model of window-dressing. Rhythms enter into the repetitions of the teeth of a circular saw, and into the turns of a spiral spring. On every hand are to be noticed elements of symmetry and balance. A section of wire rope has a curious appeal in its resemblance to the designs that appear in snowflakes. A ball-bearing has a multiplicity of balances and variations in its design, which was dictated wholly by mechanical usage and the survival of the fittest forms.

* * *

A field day is offered by this exhibition to the theorist. What the museum authorities are especially keen to know is what the public thinks of it all. Many of the older visitors will have memories of the older forms of familiar objects when they see the severe surfaces of the new cash registers and recall the metal embroideries that were lavished on the earlier ones. Typewriters have gone through simplification of form and electric kitchen stoves have become things of broad, plain surfaces that are easily cleaned.

An elaborate catalogue has been prepared, with text and many illustrations, as a means of initiating the visitor into the finer points of machine æsthetics. There are even to be votes, by experts, on the most beautiful machine forms in the show, and the public is invited to register its opinions. Before the show closes the composite choice of public and judges is to be announced.

Saying It With Cartoons

A History of American Graphic Humor, by William Murrell. Vol. I (1747-1865). New York: Whitney Museum of American Art. $5.

A FEW months ago at the historical exhibition of the Salon of American Humorists there were complaints that many of the items were not funny. To that just comment Mr. Murrell's book comes as timely explanation. It is well that there should be such a scholarly and thoroughgoing study of the graphic reporting of contemporary events in the United States from pre-Revolutionary days onward. In his foreword Mr. Murrell defines the problem clearly: "The cartoon, in the modern sense, is—with or without humor—a forceful presentation by means of exaggeration of a topical political or moral issue. It is intended for a wide audience, and it makes use of popular symbols and slogans. The grotesque is often more in evidence than the comic, because the political cartoon is designed to make something ridiculous, not merely laughable. Ridicule may sting one into taking action, but the comic releases one from the obligation of any action."

* * *

To round out his subject he defines caricature at its best as being inseparably shot through with reverence, a "truthful misrepresentation"; and a humorous drawing as being intended to present "a ridiculous situation, or the comic aspect of a pathetic one, whereas, a caricature presents someone or something ridiculed." He thinks that some of the best humorous drawings are among those which are entirely self-explanatory, as in Miss Peggy Bacon's comic picture of the stout lady standing at the curb waving a parasol; the fun of it is simply intensified by the information that she has missed the bus. A picture of a fat man with a money bag for a head is a good humorous drawing. "Supply it with the title, 'Portrait of Mr. Tweed,' and it immediately becomes an excellent caricature. Take down that title and write underneath (as Thomas Nast, the artist, did): 'The brains of the Tammany Ring,' and it becomes a trenchant cartoon of the most savage kind."

All three divisions of graphic humor—cartoon, caricature, humorous drawing—have, Mr. Murrell points out, a common purpose—ridicule; and a common technique—economy of line. Their immediacy, their power to make a point, is largely determined by this purpose and this technique. "The artistic value of the drawing depends entirely upon how this economy is affected. . . ." Many of the drawings in this book would classify according to Baudelaire's differentiation as biographic records of human thought, and represent something that is of interest to the historian, the antiquarian and the philosopher; but others, transcending the mean level of journalistic ephemera, "bear within themselves an element mysterious, eternal and this commands the attention of the artist."

* * *

It is Mr. Murrell's helpful method to discuss each of 237 illustrations in the light of changing social conditions during the period covered by his study. On the same page or the next is the picture upon which he is commenting. He begins by showing why conditions of colonial life in the middle of the eighteenth century were not conducive to extending public interest beyond local affairs. Benjamin Franklin, with his vision of a united new nation, touched on a larger interest when he published in the Pennsylvania Gazette the picture of a snake in eight parts, each representing one of the Colonies, and carrying the legend "Join or Die." This might be taken as the beginning of cartooning in America, and Poor Richard had the experience of seeing his weapon turned against him for his denunciation of the massacre of peaceful Indians in a white settlement.

Mr. Murrell goes on to depict and discuss Paul Revere and his cartoons, the causes for the scarcity of cartoons of Washington, pictorial attacks on Jefferson, the beginning of graphic protests against slavery, the attacks upon British policies before and during the War of 1812, early attacks upon Tammany, the evolution of the Brother Jonathan symbol and the emergence of Uncle Sam, the beginning of comic weeklies, cartoons of the Mexican War and the California gold rush, the rise of Nast, the Currier and Ives cartoons and the intense sectional feeling manifested in the Civil War illustrations. All the important makers of cartoons and caricatures are considered, and the pictures have a clear presentation in the Rudgetone process, which sets them off richly against tint blocks. The volume in itself is a handsome example of bookmaking as done at the printing house of William Edwin Rudge.

On Dublin Stages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

RECENTLY the attendance at the Abbey Theater has been falling off, and the house has been closed until March 31. Frequent revival of plays which everybody has seen at least twice is the probable reason for the drop in patronage. New plays are rare and the last new production, "The Marriage Packet," by Arthur Power, was not calculated to encourage one to believe that Irish drama is holding its own.

More was expected of the author, who, five years ago, made such a good start with "The Drapier Letters," a one-acter, in which the central figure, without appearance, was the famous Dean of St. Patrick's. In "The Marriage Packet," the author took for his subject the selling of a young girl into marriage with a man much older than herself and rather a brute. The style recalled the melodramas of our grandmothers' days and the only really human moment in the play was that in which the young wife's former lover induces her to run away with him. The eloping pair are pursued, and the girl's father and her lover stab each other fatally. The girl wanders off alone and the suggestion is that she ends her own life.

It was all very unconvincing and one wonders why the Abbey directorate ever consented to its staging. Possibly, the purpose was to show how difficult it is to obtain new works and to justify the directorate in taking advantage of the clause in the theater's charter whereby "foreign masterpieces" may be produced. In any case, it is now announced that after Easter, Eugene O'Neill's play, "Days Without End," will be staged at the Abbey. This, presumably, will be the play's first production on this side of the ocean.

Another Abbey announcement is a modernized version of "Fanny's First Play." Mr. Lennox Robinson has, with Mr. Shaw's consent, undertaken the work of rewriting the comedy.

The current bill at the Gate is Ferenc Molnar's "Lilium," with Micéal MacLiammoir in the chief rôle. The production is beyond question one of the finest for which Mr. Hilton Edwards has been responsible and the company generally has rarely done better work. The play seems to improve with age.

J. J. H.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Anatomy of Entertainment

A PICTURE has come to the current screen which boasts no sociological appeal. It hints of no serious problem, world-wide or personal. Therefore, as higher screen drama, it is out. On the other hand, it is not debased by coarseness of speech or violent behavior. The drinking is confined to nature's own nectar. Nor is it embellished with slapstick comedy. So it isn't worthy a press-agent's search in the thesaurus for a new superlative.

It is no hand-me-down from a great novel or a great play (with all the disappointment inevitably involved). It is just its absurd self, based on a preposterous scenario, manufactured in a Columbia studio. And yet as directed by Mr. Frank Capra it is such jolly good entertainment that it is extending into second and third week runs.

Its title, "It Happened One Night," is deceptive, for it streaches over several. But no more so than its plot, for it couldn't have happened at all. From the moment when Miss Claudette Colbert, as Ellie Andrews, leaps from her incredibly wealthy father's yacht and turns up safe and dry and fully dressed in a bus bound from Miami to New York, you know you're in the land of impossibilities, and glad to be there.

Mr. Clark Gable, dropping his fisticuffs for the nonce, retains his vigor and packs it into the presentation of a forthright, free-spoken young newspaper man named Peter Warne, who sublimates the underling's carefully hidden impulse to talk back to the boss. More than that, he gives full expression to many a good old Dobbin's secret desire to tame the shrew at his own hearthside. For Peter tames the spoiled Ellie in ways wild and devious through a circuitous journey made up of hitch-hikes, tourist camps, breakfasts of raw carrots and beds of hay.

As Mr. Gable represents the dominant male, with that active sense of humor all men so proudly believe they possess, so Miss Colbert represents the attractive female, willful and defiant as many a rebel housewife would like to be; and both supply vicarious adventure to people who when thy board a bus never find anything more exciting than talk of the weather. They are assisted by Mr. Walter Connolly, who does the stern father with a twinkle in his eye and his tongue in his cheek, and by Mr. Roscoe Karns, who can be, and is here, a comedian. When a whole busload sings "The Man in the Flying Trapeze," you want to join in.

Another refreshing picture, bringing release from actualities like the income tax 'n' everything, is "The Mystery of Mr. X." Here Mr. Robert Montgomery's light touch makes a gentleman-jewel-thief a likable fellow. Perhaps by comparison with the series of assassinations carried out by the real "X" (Mr. Leonard Mudie) his pursuit of lifting large and important diamonds seem innocuous enough. At any rate the audience's heart is with him as he maneuvers through intricate situations with a large glass diamond on his person. That glass diamond is symbolical. The whole thing is glass and you know it, but Mr. Edgar Selwyn's directorial finger presents it with so many charming facets and bounces it along at such a lively tempo that again there is the liberation, the abandonment to impossibility, that brings the spell of entertainment.

Of course Mr. Montgomery captures the slayer, reforms and returns the diamond (without condemning himself) and wins the transferred affections of pretty Miss Elizabeth Allan. The presence of Mr. Henry Stephenson and Mr. Lewis Stone gives a superior quality to the picture, and Mr. Stone particularly, bending a knowing eye on the transgressor, adds to the fun.

So you see—here are two wholesome and successful pictures. They make you laugh—and not through tears. In place of solemn pretensions at interpreting life they offer a gay game of "Let's Pretend."

Of Many Things

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A SURPRISE success for Miss Gertrude Stein's opera in New York. Announced for two weeks only at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, it is continuing until March 17. Those who read the text before seeing the performance are amazed that Mr. Maurice Grosser could have invented a scenario to go with Miss Stein's cryptic words. It must have occurred to more than one spectator that "Four Saints in Three Acts," as staged, has a curious kinship with "Coq d'Or" as done at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Some of the lines leap out unexpectedly and startle the audience into applause and laughter, as when the dancers exit and the two Saints Teresa say: "Thank you very much." A line that would get a laugh from houses less well-filled is: "Why should everybody be at home?" Between the acts the spectators chatter happily about what they have seen and heard. These scene designations are always good for two chuckles: "Act II: Might it be mountains if it were not Barcelona;" and "Act IV: The Saints and Sisters reassembled and reenacting why they went away to stay." As for the title of the piece, may it not be concerned with three actions that are performed by four of the 16 principal saints? One spectator after a performance said to a companion: "Perhaps it would mean something if we knew what the story was." To which we longed to retort, after seeing a large number of plays that were filled with assertions of meanings so trite that they had no impact: "Why need it mean anything when what it means doesn't mean anything?"

* *

Mr. Virgil Thomson offers many a musical jest in the course of his score. Perhaps the most captivating to dwellers in apartments is his use of the practice intervals of incipient prima donnas as theme for one of the solos of St. Teresa I. Who can fail to respond to the churchly chant: "How many doors are there in it how many floors are there in it how many windows are there in it . . ." with the castle coming into view in the cellophane hills and disappearing when the ritualistic singing ends? Often the spectators smile when flute mocks singer. How the performers enrich the whole with their Afro-American attitudes, and what a pleasurable shock derives from the conclusion of a devotional passage with a scrap of Spanish fandango.

An almost continual projection of Miss Katharine Hepburn is offered in her newest R.K.O. film, "Spitfire," the tale of an untutored girl of the mountains who is distrusted by the village folk because of her confidence in prayer as a help in every need. She is even called a witch, and harm might have come to her when they seek to drive her away but for the protection offered by a young engineer, played by Mr. Ralph Bellamy.

During the first week of the municipal art show in New York sales totaling $10,000 were made, representing 74 purchases from 53 artists. Mayor LaGuardia, who is sponsoring the show, bought 20 prints. Radio talks are being given daily except Saturdays and Sundays by art authorities.

E. C. S.

Plays newly published by Samuel French are "Double Door," now on tour; and "Peace on Earth" and "The Pursuit of Happiness," still current on Broadway.

When a Queen Is Not a Queen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF EVERYBODY in Great Britain does not soon know at least a garbled version of the more sensational facts in European history, it will not be the fault of Mr. Alexander Korda, the London Film Company's energetic producer. "The Private Life of Henry VIII" is now public property in most parts of the world; "Catherine the Great" has been seen in Paris, New York and London, and a film of Elizabeth is already looming. "Catherine the Great" has already been noticed in these columns, but a consideration of it from the point of view of the approach to historical films generally may not be out of place, on the occasion of its first presentation in England.

It is a much more intelligent piece of work than "Henry" was in that Mr. Korda gains his effects by smaller infringements of historic fact. It is not, of course, accurate in detail. Mr. Korda postulates as the leading motif of his film Catherine's love for Peter, whereas Catherine detested him. He causes Peter to be slain against Catherine's express orders, whereas Catherine has always been suspected of engineering the murder herself. Finally, he gives to Peter the attractive appearance of Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., blithely disregarding the sober authority of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which describes Peter as "loathsome." But he sticks to historical veracity in making Peter a hysterical youth, in not mitigating his insulting behavior to Catherine and in declining to burke the inevitably unhappy ending. Sensible audiences will count all this distinctly in Mr. Korda's favor. It suggests that the films are growing up.

* * *

But we cannot yet say that Mr. Korda is imaginatively capable of dealing with a big historical subject—imaginatively capable, that is, in a way we should demand of a worker in, for example, the spheres of drama or the novel. He allows Miss Elisabeth Bergner to play Catherine in precisely the same manner that she is currently playing the strolling player's wife, Gemma Jones, in Miss Margaret Kennedy's "Escape Me Never," at the Apollo Theater. In both rôles Miss Bergner is charming, pathetic, childlike, desperately devoted to a worthless husband. In the play her performance is deservedly regarded as one of the finest things the London theater has seen for a long time. In the film, it is in itself every bit as accomplished and moving, but one cannot help feeling that it is profoundly wrong. A treatment which is suitable to a street urchin is quite inappropriate to the Empress of All the Russias. No film director or actress who does not appreciate this cardinal fact can make a success of a first-class historical subject.

* * *

The reason that Miss Bergner's performance in "Escape Me Never" is right is that the audience feels that Gemma Jones, in sticking to her wretched husband, is really in the last resort fulfilling her individuality. It is the only road open to her, and she goes along it gallantly, without loss of self-respect. But Catherine is a great queen. She is in a pivotal position in Europe. All the paths of ambition, of public service, of renown in war, are at her feet. It is impossible not to feel that her personal devotion to Peter, which she says, apparently with Mr. Korda's hearty approval, is the only thing in the world that matters to her, is misdirected and humiliating.

The only explanation is a failure of imagination; unless, indeed, Mr. Korda is at heart a revolutionary who wishes to show that men and women in great positions are really totally unfit to fill them. But, there is nothing in the film to indicate that Mr. Korda does not believe his Catherine to be a great queen.

Technically, "Catherine" is a good film, and occasionally it has subtle touches that give one hope that Mr. Korda will make a picture worth praising not merely in comparison with other films, but in comparison with the products of other arts. If all the rest of "Catherine" had been on the level of the dialogue between Peter and the soldier at the foot of the palace staircase who denies that his name is Ivan Ivanovitch, it would indeed have been a picture to grow excited about.

H. H.

The 1934 Carnegie International Exhibition of Paintings will be held in Pittsburgh, Penna., Oct. 18 to Dec. 9. The European section will be shown also at Baltimore, Md., and at San Francisco, Calif. There will be approximately 350 paintings, of which about 100 will come from the United States and 250 from Europe. There will be a first prize of $1500, a second prize of $1000, a third prize of $500, a popular prize of $200, and the Garden Club of Allegheny County will again offer its prize of $300 for the best painting of flowers or a garden. The jury of award will be composed of an artist, an art director and an art critic.

Frederick Jagel

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FIGHTING and singing are two ways of self-expression more or less closely related. Mr. Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan Opera tenor, would hardly dispute Carlyle on that point. Not that Mr. Jagel could be expected to accept challenges to battle with everybody who comes along, in order to show how fine a singer he is. He would of course prefer, for peace's sake and for reason's sake, to leave weapons out and to submit to some sort of vocal test, saving his sword for use, perchance, in duel with baritones who confront him in the course of action at the theater.

And still, when the time arrived for proof of voice, Mr. Jagel would not necessarily have to go to the trouble of performing tunes for us. He would only have to talk, indeed, in our hearing to settle the question perfectly. For if we may safely hold that a man fights as he sings, we may declare with much assurance that he speaks, too, as he sings. Carlyle's dictum, thus extended, finds support, perhaps, or at any rate countenance, in the one formulated long ago, terms reversed, about evil communications corrupting good manners. In any event, nothing can be more charming and beguiling for us to listen to than the conversational voices of persons who have been well schooled in the art of song. Tone, accent and inflection, whatever they may have been to begin with, become irresistibly pleasing when disciplined by the routine of belcanto.

Surely, then, we ask more than we need to when we call upon a singer to appear on the platform and present a piece by some acceptable composer or other. We make a gratuitous demand when we ask an artist like Mr. Jagel, for example, to come out upon the stage of the opera house and display his musical powers. We only have to meet him some day and exchange remark with him on whatever happens to seem worth discussing. If we lend an attentive ear, we shall catch shades of thought in the mere sound of his words as subtle as any we could observe in the formal interpretation of a Schubert, Schumann or Brahms melody, or of a Gounod, Verdi or Puccini aria.

Whatever the language, moreover, there his voice is heard. For a man of the opera is by professional requirement multi-lingual; and even if we should fail to understand precisely what he says, that would make little difference. As he speaks, whether English, Italian, German or French, so he sings. Mr. Jagel, let us remember, is American. Important, that, to note; because he might be presumed to carry over into his singing a certain American—shall we admit it?—characteristic that would go poorly, we may scarcely deny, there.

Now, to mention one mite of a fact about Mr. Jagel, and to omit reference to large considerations, which after all may be taken for granted in a tenor who studied in Italy and was brought back by Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan general manager, just like any other young man of any country whatever, on account of his desirable artistic equipment; to mention, I repeat, a single little fact, negative, yet of as much significance, perhaps, as the whole lot of big, positive ones, Mr. Jagel, to his praise, is almost alone among American men of the opera who speak and sing without hint or suspicion of that quality of tone which we call and denominate nasality.

The 'Merchant' in Polish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The Polish Theater, now in the hands of the Society for the Cultivation of Art in Poland, is giving a revival of "The Merchant of Venice." The performance is on a high level as to both production and décor. Junosza Stempowski interprets Shylock in masterly fashion. His Shylock is a patrician. In spite of his cupidity he awakens compassion rather than odium.

The Portia of Miss Roman had many excellent moments. The rest of the company supported the principals with excellent effect. The Polish Theater has a fine tradition in Shakespearean productions, which are always given with reverence and understanding.

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Art Notes

Germanic Museum

An exhibition which is beautiful, instructive and revealing is to be seen at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge. It consists of works of ecclesiastical art from Germany which were shown at the Chicago exposition.

There are models of churches which show some imaginative and courageous projects. If the modernistic idiom does anything to architecture, it restores it to simplicity and lays emphasis upon the functional line. The Gothic, great flower of medieval craft, proves the least popular. It is florid, over-ornate, a design of surface and not of solid form. Modern buildings maintain too protestingly the architectural lines, the clean edge and smooth curve. Ecclesiastical art lends itself to ethereality of atmosphere, to a note of fantasy, to imposing grandeur. The churches planned in miniature here have the negative impressiveness of being very plain.

The handicrafts are greatly varied. Each craft has its medieval forbears: metals, needlework, stained glass, enameling, mosaic. There was a peculiar suitability of the austere lines of the Byzantine style to these materials. The art of the Middle Ages may seem primitively simple, but the elementary designs enhanced the colors and textures. Most modern craftsmen submit to the domination of the earlier ideas, changing a note here or there. In the enameling of pictures, however, our designers prefer the later naturalistic depiction characteristic of the Renaissance. For us the early cloisonné and champlevé is more beautiful, with the lineaments strongly marked.

There are vestments richly embroidered, carved images, candelabra, ritual dishes. No matter how small or how modest the object it requires appropriate design and execution. It is gratifying to find in the machine age so much patience exercised on unostentatious articles.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

Poetic Screen Drama

At the Metropolitan Theater, the screen version of Alberto Casella's stage play, "Death Takes a Holiday," benefits most by the dialogue of Mr. Maxwell Anderson. Its beauty is clothed with a strength and simplicity that secure it in a not too average audience's grasp. And next by the direction of Mr. Mitchell Leisen, who manages a difficult assignment with a good deal of imagination, keeping the Italian house party that entertains the macabre guest in the person of Prince Sirki, well within the bounds of pictorial plausibility.

As the King of Terrors, playing with life in human form for a brief holiday of three days, Mr. Fredric March surpasses expectations, though not the more deeply defining characterization of Mr. Philip Merivale on the stage. If occasionally there are midwestern overtones in Prince Sirki's foreign voice, if, in spite of the monocle and the heavily shadowed eyes, he seems less an ominous stranger than a good looking young man from Hollywood, he has his persuasively illusory moments. Miss Evelyn Venable plays Grazia, the girl who sees him as he is and yet loves him, with charm, but, like her sister actress of the stage play, she misses the ethereal quality one would expect of a maid of such extravagant romanticism. Sir Guy Standing is excellent in his original rôle. The others in the cast, including Miss Helen Westley, Miss Kathleen Howard and Miss Katherine Alexander, Mr. Henry Travis and Mr. Kent Taylor, are acceptable.

In the first meeting of Prince Sirki and the guests, a false note of humorous by-play mars the impressiveness of the occasion.

M. L.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The first performance anywhere of the operetta, "Annina," with Maria Jeritza in the principal rôle, will be given tonight at the Shubert Theater. The music is by Friml and the book by Leigh and Thiele.

"Dangerous Corner" concludes its run at the Hollis tonight, to be succeeded Monday by "Autumn Crocus," with Rollo Peters and Mabel Taliaferro.

Adolphe Robicheau and his dance group will give a recital tonight at the Repertory Theater.

"Yoshe Kalb" will be presented by Maurice Schwartz and his company of Yiddish players at the Boston Opera House on March 16 and 17.

On the evening of March 16 and the afternoon of March 17 Miriam Marmein and her dance group will give a program at the Repertory Theater.

Concerts to Come

Sunday evening, March 11, in the Boston Public Library (Lecture Hall), harpsichord recital by Putnam Aldrich.

Wednesday, March 14, in the Hotel Statler, fifth Morning Musicale, Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Wednesday evening, March 14, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Wednesday evening, March 14, in John Knowles Paine Hall, Cambridge, concert by Mr. Yves Chardon.

Thursday evening, March 15, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, sixth concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, March 15, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, concert by the London String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 16 and 17, in Symphony Hall, nineteenth pair of Symphony concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 18, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Mass in B minor will be presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in two sections, the first lasting from 4:30 to 6, and the second from 8:30 to 10, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 18, in Jordan Hall, ninth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, fifth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra series with Alfred Zighera, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday morning, March 19 in the Statler Hotel, sixth and last Morning Musicale, with Lotte Lehmann as soloist.

Tuesday evening, March 20, in Brown Hall, final chamber concert by the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, March 22, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 23 and 24, in Symphony Hall, twentieth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Yehudi Menuhin, assisting violinist.

Opera Season

April 2—"Aida," with Rethberg, Olszewska, Martinelli, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Serafin.

April 3—"Manon," with Bori, Crooks, De Luca, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 4 matinée—"Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodanzky.

April 4 evening—"Lucia," with Pons, Martini, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

April 5—"Pagliacci," with Fleischer, Martinelli, Tibbett; conductor, Belezza; and "Emperor Jones," with Tibbett, Windheim, Besuner; conductor, Serafin.

April 6—"Götterdämmerung," with Leider, Olszewska, Manski, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodanzky.

April 7 matinée—"Pelléas et Mélisande," with Bori, Johnson, Pinza, Bourskaya, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 7 evening—"Rigoletto," with Pons, Hackett, De Luca, Swarthout, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

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FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

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FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

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FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

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Local Classified — United States and Canada

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BACK BAY — 1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Bevton Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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Hillcrest — 473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384. — MRS. AMBER C. DOW

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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WOMEN of good education with social connections and executive ability to qualify as district managers for Beauty Counselors, Inc.; liberal commission. MRS. E. BLAKE, 9 White Oak Rd., Waban, Mass.

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EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 334 South Market Street, Chicago.

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SWEDEN—Self contained flat, 5 rooms, kitchen, etc.; beautiful situation; bathing; garage; buses Västeras and Enköping. ENGO SLOTT. ENGSOSUND.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
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British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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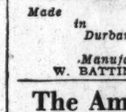
W. M. RICHARDS



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AUSTRALIA

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(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia, New Zealand

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

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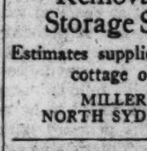

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QUALITY GOODS LOW PRICES HELPFUL SERVICE

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BALLROOM DANCING

NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.

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MACDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd

100 CASHEL STREET

THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING

We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.

We mail orders. *Lead on MacDuff!*

Daily Features

All Nature

Hornbeam

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY American colonists found hickory and elm wood excellent for tool handles, but they also used that of the blue beech or hornbeam. The brownish heartwood and whitish sapwood was found highly satisfactory, especially for small tools and sometimes for levers.

Hornbeam isn't a large tree; in fact, its usual classification is "a tall shrub or sometimes a small tree." An average height is between 15 and 25 feet; while in its best regions, along the western slopes of the Southern Alleghenies and eastern Texas, it reaches 40 to 50 feet. The leaves are ovate, long pointed, and sharply toothed. They are bronze-green covered with long white hairs when they unfold in the spring, turning to rich scarlet or deep orange in the fall. The branches form an irregular round-topped head.

A study of the hornbeam's range reveals some interesting facts. First, it is a tree native only to the northern hemisphere, with about 16 species recognized in Europe, Asia and America. In the western hemisphere it is found from Nova Scotia south to Central America, yet is missing in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. It travels along with the Alleghenies south and west to disappear in western Texas and Oklahoma and to reappear in southern Mexico and Central America.

The Editor's Puzzle

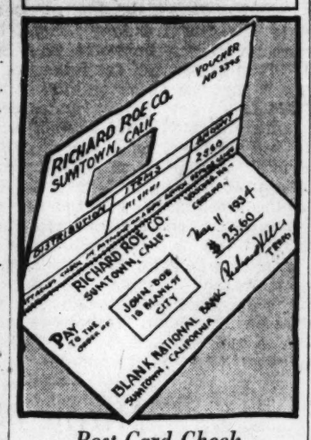
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

268

Standing there on the shore were the child as well as its parents. Having looked everywhere for the child, its appearance at last gave the police no little comfort for she was safe and well protected

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

With the Inventors

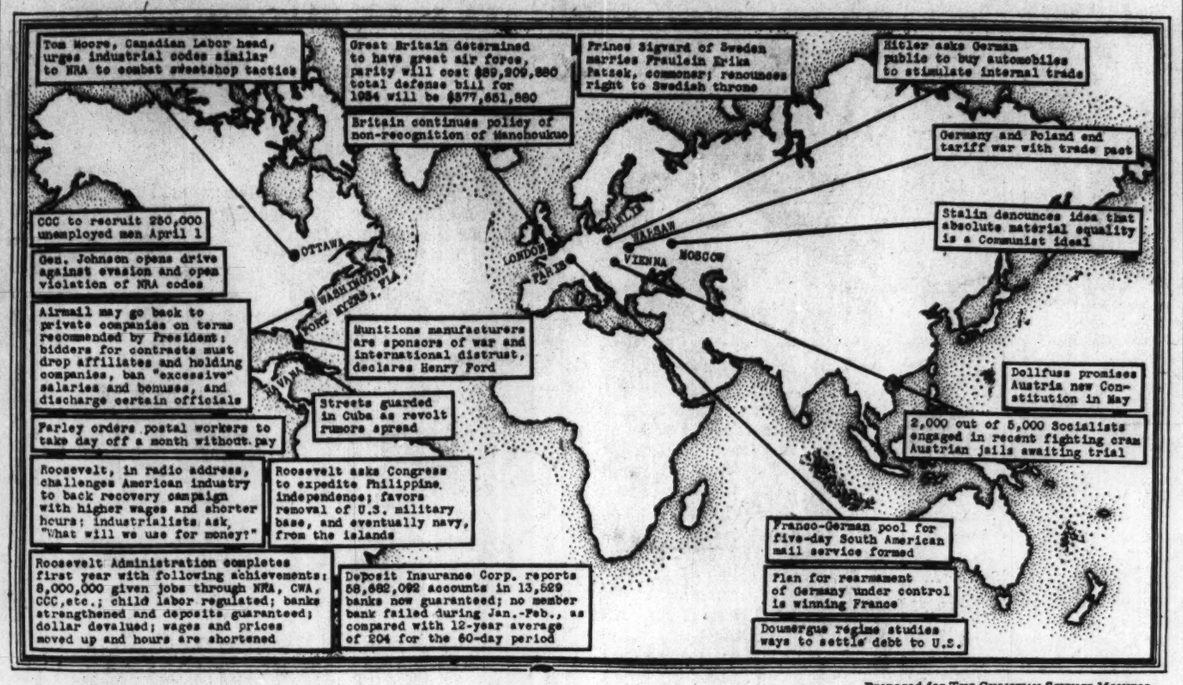


Post Card Check

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a new and greatly simplified method of sending checks through the mail. The check form is attached to a card which itemizes the bill owed, and which has a cut-out slot, so that when the card is folded down and fastened over the check, the payee's name appears on the outside as the address. You can see that this saves paper and clerical work, but best of all, it saves postage. We think it very broad-minded of Uncle Sam to give K. B. McCarthy of Sacramento, Calif., U. S. Patent No. 1946751 for his ingenuity in cutting down government revenue!

World News of the Week at a Glance


Tom Moore, Canadian Labor head, urges industrial codes similar to NRA to combat sweatshop tactics
Great Britain determined to have great air force, parity will cost $89,909,880 total defense bill for 1934 will be $577,661,860
Prince Sigvard of Sweden marries Fraulein Erika Patzek, commoner; renounces right to Swedish throne
Hitler asks German public to buy automobiles to stimulate internal trade
Britain continues policy of non-recognition of Manchoukuo
Germany and Poland end tariff war with trade pact
CCC to recruit 250,000 unemployed men April 1
Stalin denounces idea that absolute material equality is a Communist ideal
Gen. Johnson opens drive against evasion and open violation of NRA codes
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON D.C.
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
WARSAW
VIENNA
MOSCOW
HAVANA
Airmail may go back to private companies on terms recommended by President; bidders for contracts must drop affiliates and holding companies, ban "excessive" salaries and bonuses, and discharge certain officials
Munitions manufacturers are sponsors of war and international distrust, declares Henry Ford
Dollfuss promises Austria new Constitution in May
Streets guarded in Cuba as revolt rumors spread
2,000 out of 5,000 Socialists engaged in recent fighting cram Austrian jails awaiting trial
Farley orders postal workers to take day off a month without pay
Roosevelt, in radio address, challenges American industry to back recovery campaign with higher wages and shorter hours; industrialists ask, "What will we use for money?"
Roosevelt asks Congress to expedite Philippine independence; favors removal of U.S. military base, and eventually navy, from the islands
Franco-German pool for five-day South American mail service formed
Plan for rearmament of Germany under control is winning France
Roosevelt Administration completes first year with following achievements: 8,000,000 given jobs through NRA, CWA, CCC, etc.; child labor regulated; banks strengthened and deposits guaranteed; dollar devalued; wages and prices moved up and hours are shortened
Deposit Insurance Corp. reports 58,682,092 accounts in 13,529 banks now guaranteed; no member bank failed during Jan.-Feb., as compared with 12-year average of 204 for the 60-day period
Doumergue regime studies ways to settle debt to U.S.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Boy Printer

A BOY prevailed on his parents to invest in a small printing outfit for him as a Christmas present in 1932. It cost only as much as a moderately priced toy. He then opened a small business of printing club, membership, visiting and professional cards. His patrons are neighbors, relatives, local professional people (music teachers, etc.) and local clubs. He has cleared a maximum of $6 in a school week. And this outfit promises well to help him through college when the time comes.

A. C. M.

Estate Signs

IN OUR locality it has become quite the fad to name country places. If there is a creek running through the farm, the land may come to be known as "Brookridge"; if there are cedars in the dooryard, the place may be named "The Cedars." A young man with artistic tendencies made a number of estate signs, and on demonstrating to the owners of the places that they were appropriate, he sold them—and soon had orders for more. He watches periodicals for clever gateways and tea-room signs, and makes these also.

Dr. C. A. R.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Said—

When a man's knowledge is not in order, the more of it he has the greater will be his confusion.

—Herbert Spencer.

Though I was long in coming to the light,
Yet may I mount to fortune's highest height.

—Earl of Stirling.

And when with grief you see your brother stray,
Or in a night of error lose his way,
Direct his wandering and restore the day.
To guide his steps afford your kindest aid,
And gentle pity whom ye can't persuade;
Leave to avenging Heaven his stubborn will
For, O, remember he's your brother still.

—Swift.

Daily Anecdote

He Could Spare Some

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PADEREWSKI, the world-renowned pianist, received a letter from a well-known society woman who was a great admirer of his work. In it she asked for "a lock of hair." She received this reply:

Dear Madam:

M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You fail to specify whose hair you desire, so he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter, and also from a mattress belonging to Mr. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he traveled in America.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER who you are,
A prince, born for the good of other man;
Whose godlike office is to draw the sword
Against oppression, and set free mankind.

—THOMAS SOUTHERN

Brother, Could You Spare a Bone?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hungry Airedale Begs at the Door of the Rich Bulldog. Too Bad They Don't Know About Snubs's Bone Exchange. But We Are Exchanging $1 and a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB With F. A. Caldwell, Bayport, L. I., N. Y., for This Picture.

In Lighter Vein

Lorry Driver: "Didn't you see me signal for you to stop?"
Haughty Motorist: "Yes, but if you think I'm going to take orders from YOU, you're mistaken."

—London Tit-Bits

Correct Dress

Clerk at the Employment Exchange (to man in plus fours): "If you are after a job, you ought to dress in working clothes. See that you come back next time in your ordinary working garb."

The seeker returned a few days later with Eton collar, a little boy's jacket and knickerbockers.

"What's the idea?" said the clerk. "These are my working clothes," said the man. "I haven't had a job since I was errand boy."—*Montreal Star.*

In Reverse

"So your baby is two years old. I suppose you are teaching him to talk."

"No, indeed, we are trying to teach him to keep quiet now."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The successful free lance writer must be a salesman as well as an investigator and writer, a "news merchant" as well as a word-builder.

A weekly conference of newspaper readers and writers! Contact! Exchange of ideas! Clashes of opinion! The Brooklyn Eagle ought to be a better newspaper as a result of the weekly personal-contact forum recently established! Open covenants openly arrived at! Sounds good!

Helps for copyreaders: Statesman's Yearbook, the New International Yearbook, Who's Who (English), etc., Encyclopedia Britannica, Roget's Thesaurus, Cassel's Book of Quotations, Cruden's Concordance, Fowler's Modern English Usage, Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, Masters of Achievement, Standard Dictionary of Facts, Wooley's New Handbook of Composition, Hammond's New World Atlas, Webster's New International Dictionary the Lincoln Library, World Almanac.

A Word a Day

Sententious

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "His ordinary discourse was grave and *sententious*" (Irving: "Mahomet").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: judicial, wordy, resounding, terse, prophetic, religious, boastful, threatening, tautological.

Pronunciation: *Sen-ten'-shus* (*e*'s short, *u* clipped as in *circus*).

Derivation: The Romans applied *sententiosus* to that which was expressed pithily. *Sententia* (whence our "sentence") was the word from which it was developed; at first *sententia* designated a thought (from *sentire*, "to feel"), and then it acquired a figurative sense, denoting a maxim or aphorism. From this, it was only a step to *sententiosus*, which would describe a maxim.

A sententious style abounds in sayings; it is heavily freighted with meaning, and terse and energetic in expression.

Notes and Queries

Endured, illuminated, endureth, innumerable, intuitions, subdued, multitudes, constitutes, illusion, delusions (Miss M. E. A. C.)—The correspondent selects these words of current interest, and urges attention to the *u* sound.

Luke—Another long *u*; not *oo*.

Pharaoh—Preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro*.

Gedeon—Variant of "Gideon," and pronounced *Ged'-e-on*.

Barak—Preferably *Bay'-rak*.

Jephthæ—Variant of "Jephthah," and pronounced *Jef'-thee* (*th* as in *thin*, not as in *then*).

Aliens—*Ale'-yenz*.

Gennesaret—*G*, not *J*; *Geh-nes'-a-ret*

Alternating — Preferably short *a*, *al'-ter-nate-ing*.

Fidelity—Short *i*.

Isolated—Long *i*.

NOTE—The comments on Biblical passages of current interest, formerly appearing under this heading on Saturdays, are to appear hereafter in the Christian Science Sentinel. —ED.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Journey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A POPULAR young man received word of an opportunity to obtain work, which would insure him a college education in a city about 2000 miles away.

He had no money with which to make this long journey, and for a time it seemed doubtful if the trip would be a possibility.

It was finally decided that the available funds would be used to prepare the boy for the trip and that then he would start out and hitchhike to the distant city.

The last purchase, a traveling bag, had been made, and the boy was ready to start on what seemed to all concerned a very difficult undertaking, when the telephone rang and a business man of the city, with whom the boy had had some dealings, asked the young man to come down to bid him good-by.

When the boy went to the office of this friend a ticket for a bus ride for the entire distance was given him. In addition, the thoughtful man gave the boy enough money to tide him over until his first earnings had been received, and also a box containing a variety of tempting foods which would be sufficient to supply all the delicacies necessary for the entire journey.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

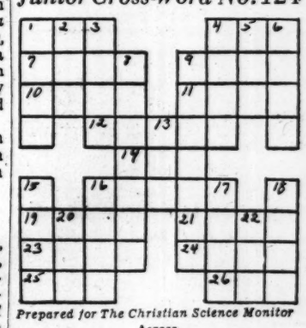
Mount Gerizim

MOUNT GERIZIM in Samaria rises to a height of about 2800 feet and is situated some 30 miles north of Jerusalem. It is said to have been the mountain from which Moses pronounced the blessings contained in the Law (Deut. 11:29; Josh. 8:33); and the Samaritans seem always to have regarded it with the same reverence that the Jews accorded to Mount Zion.

When the people of Samaria constructed a temple of their own about 432 B. C., it was erected upon a level plateau toward the summit of Gerizim, where it stood for three centuries. In Jesus' day it lay in ruins, but it was still piously remembered by the Samaritan woman in the Gospel, for, as she stood by the well of Sychar in the shadow of Mount Gerizim, she said, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain" (John 4:20).

Even to this day a small, but faithful, band of Samaritan religionists observes the Passover "upon this mountain."

Junior Cross-Word No. 124



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Entrap.
4—Bank or wall across a watercourse.
7—Ages.
9—Picket.
10—Jumps.
11—Regulation.
12—Very wealthy man.
14—Snare.
16—Joints.
19—County in N. Y.
21—Fish of the herring family.
23—Company.
24—Narrative.
25—Female sheep.
26—Possesses.

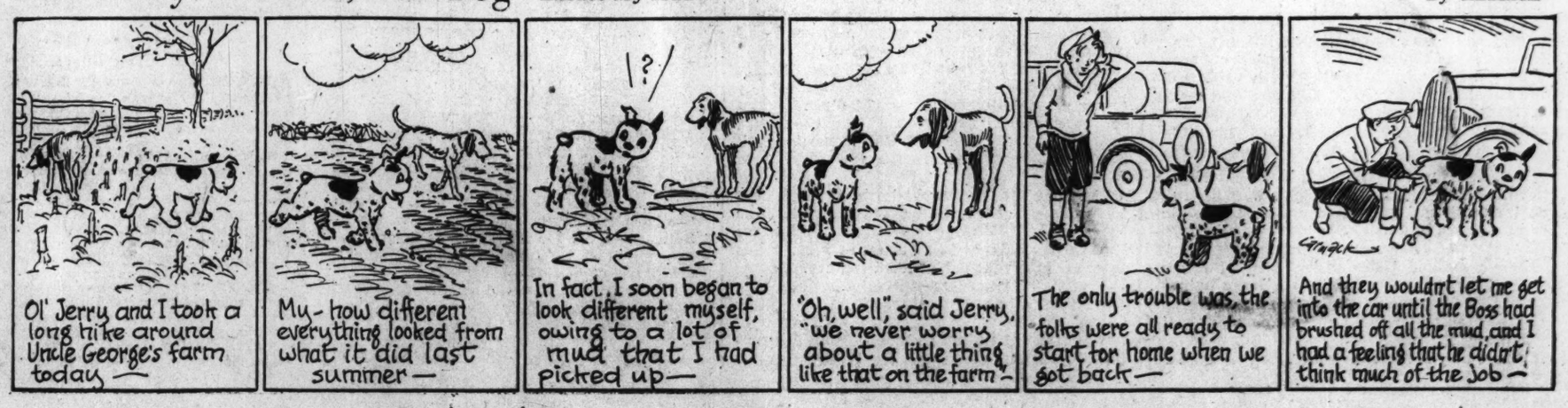
Down

1—Superlative of GOOD.
2—Vessel built by Noah.
3—Profit.
4—To paint unskillfully.
5—Every one.
6—Humble.
8—Extended over or across.
9—Solemn declaration of opinion against some action.
13—Insect.
15—Goddess of youth.
16—Cows (poetic).
17—Persian ruler.
18—Poems.
20—Uncooked.
22—Mobile River is in this state (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse My Mud!*

By CARMACK


Ol' Jerry and I took a long hike around Uncle George's farm today—
My—how different everything looked from what it did last summer—
!?
In fact, I soon began to look different myself, owing to a lot of mud that I had picked up—
"Oh, well," said Jerry, "we never worry about a little thing like that on the farm."
The only trouble was, the folks were all ready to start for home when we got back—
And they wouldn't let me get into the car until the Boss had brushed off all the mud, and I had a feeling that he didn't think much of the job—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Stop Selling Tax Privileges

THE rankest and biggest single piece of favoritism in the American Government is the issuing of tax-exempt federal, state and municipal bonds. It is a bartering of special privilege which yields no real gain to the state or nation, benefits only a few millionaires, penalizes those taxpayers who represent enterprise in commerce or industry, and weans away the small property-holding citizen from a form of participation he ought to have in his Government.

These are the abuses at which Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, has struck in his declaration before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee favoring a constitutional amendment to end such tax exemptions. He would prevent any issuance of this type of securities either by the National Government or by state or local governments. And in this he is positively right.

The issue is not in any sense a partisan one, for surprising as it may be to some, an amendment to this purpose was vigorously advocated years ago by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Republican Secretary of the Treasury. Of the two principal resolutions on the subject pending in Congress, one is sponsored by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, the other by Senator Augustine Lonergan (D.) of Connecticut.

* * *

This exemption had its origin long before the advent of the graduated income tax, and until that time made relatively little difference. It was grounded in a famous opinion by Chief Justice Marshall that neither the federal nor the state governments should have power to tax the instrumentalities of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other.

But with the now well-established national decision to tax incomes by a rising scale, the privilege of tax exemption becomes enormously more valuable to a few whose incomes and tax rates are high than to the rank and file of investors. And the risk of strife between state and national authority seems negligible in view of the fact that they would be on equal terms and especially that any rates of taxation on these securities would have to be uniform with rates on all other forms of investment income.

The attraction to governments about selling tax-exempt bonds is, of course, that they can borrow money at a nominally lower rate of interest. But if they calculated the amount of taxes they lose on such securities of their own and other jurisdictions, the general opinion of those who have investigated is that they could come out about even or better by paying the additional interest and collecting the additional taxes.

Moreover, this course would remove a temptation that has been all too prevalent at times, leading states and municipalities into borrowing money because it looked cheap in comparison to commercial rates. It is a bad thing when any government can gain revenue by selling immunity from the laws of another government.

* * *

What is it, then, that a government, under this American practice, offers its citizens when it asks to borrow money from them? It says, in effect, "I will pay you only partly in accordance with the actual sum you lend me. For the rest I will give you a special privilege which if you are very rich will amount to a great deal, but which if you are only a small saver probably will not interest you."

It has been calculated that unless a person has an annual income of around $16,000 or more there is no inducement for him to buy government or municipal bonds; he will lose more in interest than he will save in taxes. If, however, he has an income in hundreds of thousands of dollars from such bonds, he will escape a tax of around 50 per cent on the higher fractions of his income and may in the course of years save millions by his bargain with the Government. Mr. Morgenthau estimates that the Federal Government would gain $145,000,000 a year in taxes on this form of wealth, even allowing for large holdings of such securities in philanthropic and endowment funds.

Even as between various kinds of men of wealth the effect of exemption is inequitable, for it throws the burden of taxation on those who add initiative to their wealth to develop the nation's mines, fields, factories and marts of trade, while relieving those who passively rent large bodies of capital to the Treasury.

* * *

How much more wholesome it would be if the governments, federal and local, were to rent their money on genuinely equal terms from all comers, large or small! Then the usually superior safety of government and municipal bonds would commend them to the general run of small investors as well as to the large holders of wealth. It would be wholesome for the small investor to find he could afford to use this logical place for his savings where his need for high security is most fully met. And it would be wholesome for the governments to have a very much broader section of the voting population feel a direct and pecuniary interest in maintaining the budgetary credit of their cities, states and nation.

The Treadway or Lonergan resolution should be passed immediately by the Senate and House, and the amendment should be ratified by the states as quickly as was that which did away with the lame-duck session of Congress.

If Homes Were Run Like Nations

WASHINGTON—The Vinson Bill for building up the navy to treaty strength at a cost of possibly $750,000,000, backed by the Administration, has been passed by the Senate. . . . The estimated national deficit for the year ending June 30, 1934, is $7,300,000,000, and pensions to federal employees have been reduced as an economy measure.

The Jones Home.—The Blank Motor Company bill for $750 for a new car similar to the one now driven by the Smith Family, which Mr. Jones has admired, was paid today. . . . The budget deficit will make it impossible for Junior Jones to have any new shoes this year.

London—A naval budget of £56,500,000, an increase of £2,980,000 over last year's, was submitted to Parliament. The 1934 program includes four cruisers in a list of 25 vessels, in addition to small craft. . . . To support the state financial structure the heaviest rate of taxation in the world has been imposed, falling with crushing force on small salaried persons.

The Smith Home.—An expenditure of $1000 for a new motorcar, an increase of $300 over that spent for the last car, is being considered by the Smith Family this year. The 1934 car will include streamlined knees and built-in rockers . . . . It will be necessary to take the children out of school and dismiss the maid if the family is to make ends meet.

Paris—A program calling for construction of four naval vessels, including a sister ship to the powerful cruiser Dunkerque, was approved by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies. . . . It is considered likely that the state will have to borrow 20,000,000,000 francs to finance its undertakings.

The Brown Home.—A plan to buy two cars, including a duplicate of the dashing model which the Jones Family has purchased, was approved by Mrs. Brown today. . . . Unless it is possible to borrow $2000 from someone, it may be impossible for the family to continue to eat regularly, but Mrs. Brown believes it is important to keep up appearances.

Tokyo—Admiral Mineo, Minister of Marine, announces that because of the $750,000,000 Vinson Navy bill, passed by the United States Senate, Japan must build additional warships. The largest peace-time defense appropriation in Japan's history, 938,000,000 yen, recently was voted for 1934-1935 by the House of Representatives. . . . Distress among the peasants in the impoverished farming villages in Japan is being relieved by a 30,000,000-yen fund recently set up by a private banking house.

The Green Home.—Mr. Green went shopping today, looking for a new automobile. He said he was determined to find one that would enable him to travel as fast as Mr. Jones, across the street. . . . Mrs. Green left the house early today to ask aid for the family from the Community Relief Fund Headquarters.

White-Winged Fleet

THE clan is gathering. One by one they come to anchor, bobbing in the roadstead, romantic relics of the days when deep-water sailing ships preened in the fullness of their white-winged glory.

The world's vanishing fleet of windjammers is assembling in the grain ports of South Australia in quest of charters to lift the dusty bulk of Australia's golden harvest, 15,000 miles over stormy ocean tracks to England and continental Europe.

What memories their names recall to older seafarers! Sea-wracked Archibald Russell comes to port. Thirty years out from Scott's yard in Greenock, the venerable Clyde-banker still carries on under an alien flag. Another ship makes her colors for the Port Victoria pilots—the giant Parma, one-time pride of Kaiser Wilhelm's Cape Horn nitrate carriers. Another comes to anchor, the training bark L'Avenir, lofty queen of Belgium's merchant service, mother to many a lonely waif she schools in the virile calling of the sea.

And so the pageant unfolds as nearly a score of deep-sea vessels arrive in search of cargoes. Most of the fleet fly the flags of Scandinavian countries. Scantily equipped and undermanned by boys who serve simply for the splendid training sail affords, these old sailing ships still eke out a living in the grain trade.

Here the full-rigged ship is making its last stand. Although Australian grain has kept them going, they can't go on forever. Many a sentimental old salt heaves a sigh to see them go, for their passing "leaves a lonesome place" where ocean meets the empty sky.

Boston's Loss, the Nation's Gain

NEWS that "Old Ironsides," the United States' "one-man navy" between 1812 and 1820, would not come back to Boston has roused a concerted protest. The report is that this champion of the United States' claim to "free trade and sailors' rights" will shortly end at St. Petersburg, Fla., its 30 months' national tour and finally be decommissioned and tied up at Washington or Annapolis.

As a result Representative A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts has introduced into the House a resolution which would make Boston the vessel's permanent port. At the same time, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts took additional steps to bring the frigate back to Boston.

The first thought would be to support Boston's demand that the Constitution continue as a landmark in the Navy Yard. Since the frigate was launched at Boston in 1797, it has been an integral part of local history.

It was at Boston that the veteran of 40 successful engagements was rebuilt in 1833, after Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "Old Ironsides" had roused the nation to save it from destruction. It was at Boston that the vessel's centennial was celebrated in 1897. And "Old Ironsides" was tied up at Boston for 33 years until she set sail on her triumphal tour which took her to practically every important port along the Atlantic and Pacific United States seacoasts. And Boston was the scene of her rebuilding between 1927 and 1930. So the Massachusetts capital certainly has a valid claim to the vessel.

But after all, the Constitution is an important part of the nation's history, as well as that of Boston. The national tour proved this. At every port she was greeted with general acclaim and attention. Thus she belongs to the nation rather than to one city.

Whether Annapolis or Washington finally becomes the permanent port of this symbol of American unity does not matter. Both cities are national in aspect and closely connected with the nation's history. Annapolis is the home of the navy. Washington is the home of the country's Capitol.

Thus Boston should not regret the possible passing of "Old Ironsides" from her harbor to a national center, for her loss would be the nation's gain.

Youth's Calendar

ONCE again it is "top time" in the calendar of American youth. That calendar is no mere gridiron of days and dates, to be hung up on the kitchen wall; no arbitrary arrangement of weeks and months, to be torn away as the year progresses. Youth's calendar is perpetual, unprinted. It is no somber procession of numerals, enlivened only by one line of red figures indicating Sundays. Every day, for youth, is a "red-letter day."

Six-to-sixteen possesses a calendar of its own. Although it is unprinted, it is exact. At a certain time of year, contingent upon sectional vagaries of the weather, tops appear, as if by magic, wherever boys forgather. Pockets bulge and ends of string are likely to escape. And then, as suddenly as they appeared, the tops vanish from the scene. Marble time has come, and for a space the conversation of Boyville is all of "commas," "pot'ries," "agates," and "knuckle-down, three fingers flat." And then the marbles roll away and Boyville moves on to the next game on its calendar.

Who shall plumb the mystery of these swiftly changing diversions of youth? Like mushrooms they spring into full being overnight. What intuitive sense conveys to Junior that the time for mumblety-peg ended as he slept, and that today he shall look down upon the world from stilts? Teachers cannot explain it, and the boys themselves profess not to know. But perhaps it is just that they're too busy, for the moment, trying to remember when last they saw that ball of twine. For their calendar informs them that tomorrow will be kite-flying time.

Many of those who, during these last few years, have been confronted with the problem of meeting pay rolls, will be of the opinion that, for his prompt acceptance of a $17,500 salary slash, Babe Ruth should be credited with a preseason "assist."

The Story of Revolt

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

A LITTLE discouraging, perhaps, to revolutionists is a survey of the history of revolutions. Middle-class revolutions have succeeded, of course; particularly well in France and America. Middle-class "counter-revolutions" seem to be doing very well just now in Italy and Germany. Though capitalism seems to need a good deal of propping, in Europe and in America. It is often said that the day of capitalism is gone.

Revolution today connotes a proletarian revolution. Yet as Lillian Symes and Travers Clement point out in "Rebel America" (Harper) radical movements in America haven't amounted to much, so far. And as Roger Shaw remarks in his "Handbook of Revolutions" (Review of Reviews) the only proletarian revolution that has ever been successful, from Spartacus to Sun Yat-sen, is that in Russia.

A Faithful Transcription

Many observers have been puzzled by the fact that radical programs made such a poor showing in the latest American presidential campaign. As the authors of "Rebel America" observe, "Only a small proportion of both the rural and urban insurrectionists was looking for either Mr. Foster's proletarian dictatorship or Mr. Thomas's confiscatory capital levy. . . . They turned to the New Deal."

The authors are not very hopeful of the future of revolution in America. They reflect that "so far, the Communist program of seizure of power by small militant minorities has been most successful in two countries that have been predominantly peasant in population—Russia and China."

Their book is a faithful transcription, with apparently little recourse to original material, of the radical movements of the United States, from Brook Farm through the Knights of Labor, the Molly Maguires, the I. W. W., to the schism of the radical parties at Chicago in 1919.

A Useful Primer

Mr. Shaw's book is less pretentious. In much smaller space, it tries to cover much more ground. It is necessarily sketchy. Nevertheless, it does give an outline of the history of revolt, and even gets in some pointed comment. Referring to the execution of Charles I, Mr. Shaw remarks that "Russia, shocked at so heinous a case of regicide, dismissed the English Ambassador. In 1918, to the horror of all England, Russians were to execute their Tsar." And he recalls that "after thirty-three years of watchful waiting, Tsardom was willing to acknowledge American existence," but "America had its revenge; for the United States held out for sixteen years before recognizing the revolutionary and unnatural Soviet régime of 1917."

On the whole, a useful primer of revolution, closing on a pleasantly optimistic note: "It is safe to predict that the year 2000 will be a vast improvement over the not-so-bad year 1900." Let us hope so.

Should the Child Labor Amendment Be Ratified?

Yes

By MISS FRANCES PERKINS
United States Secretary of Labor

ADOPTION of the Child Labor Amendment will mean no invasion of the home or parental rights, no conscription of youth and no federal dictation as to the education and upbringing of children, which opponents of the measure have feared.

Miss Perkins

It will not prohibit Johnny and Jimmy from helping their fathers in tasks about the home and farm, in feeding the chickens, bringing home the cows and doing the other chores which from time immemorial have been of great aid in child training. It will not prohibit Sally and Jennie from helping their mothers to wash dishes and in the other household tasks.

Such phases of child training are distinctly different from child labor. Their need is generally recognized and I can visualize no Congress which would use its powers to pass such legislation as has been envisaged. It would be a direct affront to the homes of the nation which no duly elected official could afford. The amendment is designed to give Congress authority to end child exploitation by putting a ban on their employment for profit in mills, factories and mines at long hours and in hazardous occupations and those which injure their health and prevent them from obtaining the education to which they are entitled in this enlightened age.

Furthermore there are constitutional safeguards against the passage of any legislation which might supersede those provisions of the Constitution and Bill of Rights which guarantee the rights of people to be secure in their persons, homes and property. The amendment is an enabling act, not a statute, and will give to Congress power to pass such legislation as is demanded by public opinion and only that.

* * *

As employment conditions improve, an increase in child labor can be expected unless measures designed to prevent their employment are taken in the meantime. The NIRA is temporary legislation. We must move now to make permanent these great gains for children, and we are therefore recommending ratification of the amendment. Only a federal minimum standard will insure to all our children at least a basic minimum of protection; only a federal standard will protect states and employers desiring to eliminate child labor from the unfair competition of those who would exploit this cheapest form of labor.

The state child labor laws fit together like a crazy patchwork quilt. Some apply only to factories, some only to factories and stores, a few to all industrial and commercial employments. In some states children are forbidden to enter general employment up to fourteen years of age, in some up to fifteen, in a few up to sixteen. Higher age limits for certain dangerous occupations are fixed by child labor laws, but with little uniformity and often without scientific study of occupational hazards. There is considerable variety in the legal hours of work for those under sixteen.

While it is true, then, that great improvements in state legislation have been made, they are achieved only slowly. Thus, although the depression showed the desirability of raising the school-leaving age to sixteen in order that jobs should go to older persons, in 1933 only Utah and Wisconsin took such action. Ohio and Montana already had a sixteen-year minimum. In many states in which efforts to raise state standards met with failure, the Child Labor Amendment was ratified. This indicated a widespread conviction that we must move forward together.

* * *

The eminent legal opinion of Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, Prof. J. P. Chamberlain of the Columbia Law School, and Prof. William D. Lewis of the American Law Institute, holds that the power granted to Congress in the Child Labor Amendment relates only to labor in the generally understood sense of the word and not to the child at home and in school. Three presidential candidates of 1924—President Coolidge, John W. Davis and Senator La Follette indorsed the amendment, and the late Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago were among the leading educators supporting it.

Its ratification is being vigorously urged because the depression has brought new evidence of the evils of child labor. We hope to make temporary gains permanent and end this century-long struggle for the rights of children.

No

By DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President of Columbia University

IN 1924 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the forty-eight states a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the terms of which "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." The Eighteenth Amendment, then in the early years of its devastating influence, together with the nation-wide, illegal and untaxed liquor traffic which it had invited and encouraged, had so affected public opinion and informed it as to the unwisdom of attempting to extend the police power of the Federal Government, that with great promptness, in less than three years, no fewer than twenty-six of the forty-eight states legislatures rejected this proposed amendment and but five legislatures ratified it.

Dr. Butler

The amendment was, therefore, overwhelmingly defeated and it became the plain duty of the Secretary of State to proclaim the fact. The people of the United States clearly did not intend, through another wholly unnecessary grant of police power to the Federal Government, to run the risk of repeating the evils and dangers which followed in the train of the Eighteenth Amendment. The public naturally and properly dismissed the whole question from its mind. The amendment was defeated and that ended the matter.

* * *

No one was in favor of child labor; substantially everyone was actively opposed to child labor. The amendment was vigorously objected to because it was precisely the wrong way in which to deal with such problems as child labor still presented. Child labor was rapidly disappearing then and we are now assured by the President of the United States, in a formal message to the Congress, that it has been entirely abolished. It can easily be kept abolished by the force of public opinion, which brought about its abolition, supported by the state legislation which is steadily going forward to that end.

At this very moment there is sitting at Washington a group representing the governors of forty-four states, including many state labor commissioners and heads of international labor unions, whose purpose is to adopt a model code covering labor conditions, including child labor. An agreement so reached will insure to the public the continuance of present fortunate conditions, while at the same time it will avoid and prevent the abuses and the revolutionary happenings that would surely follow, were the defeated Child Labor Amendment to be revived and ratified now.

The primary purpose of those who drafted this amendment was clearly expressed. It was nothing other than to have the Congress take over the control of the nation's children and, if thought desirable and necessary by them, to invade, through federal officers, the family, the home and the school for that purpose. These persons made no concealment of their aims or of the philosophy of social order and of government which underlay their aims. The ratification of this unnecessary and obnoxious amendment would bring these aims within reasonable distance of accomplishment.

* * *

So far as I know, almost every important and independent voice in this country is opposed to this amendment and is equally opposed to child labor. President-Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard has denounced it in unmeasured language. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York has done likewise. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President-Emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation, has added his impressive argument. The American Bar Association, in resolutions adopted in the autumn of 1933, has attacked and opposed the amendment with greatest vigor. Several former presidents of this authoritative association have taken a like stand. The American Farm Bureau Federation, a most representative body, has also declared its opposition to the amendment in unqualified fashion.

Let it be remembered that no one of these individuals or organizations is in favor of child labor in any wise. They are all opposed to child labor. But, wishing to get rid of child labor for good and all without undermining our form of government, without putting 45,000,000 human beings who are not yet eighteen years of age under the absolute and complete control of the Congress of the United States, and without giving to the Congress the power to come into every American family, home and school, they are, of course, also strongly opposed to reviving this overwhelmingly defeated amendment.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A National Problem

UNDOUBTEDLY the Administration at Washington is due to become increasingly disturbed over the injury which may be inflicted on air transport in America in connection with the air-mail mess. If the interruption to passenger service proves temporary, the problem is not serious. If disorder in passenger service is prolonged, and the first comprehensive pattern for air transport applied by any nation is wrecked, the problem will become grave.

America has had the edge on the rest of the world in the matter of the utilization of air transport for several reasons. It invented the airplane. It has led in perfecting the machine's power plant. It has been foremost in developing practical high speeds. It has produced the largest number of skilled scheduled fliers in the world.

The territorial extent of the United States made it imperative that any progressive transport pattern should be national. It could not be less with any assurance of growth. If the old pattern is to go to the scrap heap, then America must set up a new one without delay. The evolution of aviation is in a crisis and the nation must meet it.—*Wichita* (Kan.) *Eagle.*

The Bar Speaks Out

ON MORE than one occasion this newspaper has criticized the St. Louis Bar Association for moving against small offenders and minor evils connected with the practice of law, and failing to deal with big offenders and glaring evils.

So it is with all the more pleasure that the St. Louis Star-Times hails the report of the receivership committee of the St. Louis Bar Association as the most courageous utterance ever to come from that body. In mercilessly exposing the system under which receiverships have been handled in St. Louis during the eight-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1925, the lawyers upon this receivership committee have risked their future law practice. . . .

It is not easy for lawyers to criticize excessive payments to members of their own profession, partly because those who get them are apt to be politically powerful individuals, partly because there is an ancient tradition in the legal profession that no fee can be too large.

The receivership committee makes a number of recommendations, to improve the handling of receiverships, but the only one of prime importance is that addressed to the people—to elect better judges. No set of rules on earth will keep receiverships from being turned into a racket if there are judges on the bench who want to use their power for the benefit of friends, relatives or political supporters.

If the people are to elect better judges, they must have more direct guidance. St. Louis voters need just the kind of information, when they go to the polls, that is contained in this courageous report.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Air Mail's Future

SENATOR O'MAHONEY of Wyoming believes that the carrying of the air mail will be back in the hands of private contractors within a short period. To that end he has moved that in the reletting of contracts the contractors who formerly flew the mail be permitted to bid again. In brief, he would revoke the clause in the original contracts which would prevent the contractors from participating in competitive bidding for five years. . . .

Fraud has a deeper and more sinister implication, something which invites and merits direct punishment. The five-year isolation clause should be invoked only where it has been practiced and where proof of that fact has been furnished. Summary action which arbitrarily wipes out the entire industry as it has been developed is not fair to the industry, to the public or to the Government. . . .

Much of that progress is junked by the current order. It should not be perpetuated. The Government should avail itself of what the air-mail industry has accomplished. Such a course calls for no compromise with graft or fraud, or unholy alliance with crooked business. It does call for an acknowledgment that the contractual penalties for fraud will be applied only to those who are convicted of fraud and punished for it in the regular way.

Senator O'Mahoney is right in his contention, and we hope that his prediction is well founded. The army can, the army will, fly the air mail, but this does not alter the fact that it is assuming what is primarily a civil function. Indefinite continuance of a military air mail could be justified only by military expedience or necessity.—*Salt Lake* (Utah) *Tribune.*